B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES Greatly Reduced
Cycle & Motor Co. Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIII-NO. 264 BOMBAY MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1925. ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
(Incorporated in U. S. A.)
240, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
14th Nov.	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,420
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec.	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA x	15,933
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,650
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb.	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN x	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA x	20,337
13th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,650
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA x	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA x	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the 'China.' on the 31st March 1926

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,285
23th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec.	MARGHA	8,279
1926		
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	8,069
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th "	GOLCONDA*	8,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,278
29th "	DUMANA	8,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only; will not convey passengers

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
Early December	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia
1926 19th Jany.	KASHMIR connecting at Colombo with CATHAY	Straits, China, Japan. Australia.

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

9th Nov.	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.
11th "	BARODA	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf ports.
11th "	KAROA	East & S. Africa.
*13th "	MADURA	Karachi direct.
13th "	VASNA	Busreh via Karachi.
14th "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast ports.

*The "MADURA" (8975 Tons) is sailing as an extra steamer for Karachi direct on Friday, the 13th November and has ample accommodation for local Passengers.
There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Tottori Mara.	G. Masuda	1973	3rd Nov.	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	6845	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	26th Dec
*Sado Maru	T. Sonoyama	5898	29th Dec.	12th Jan.

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	660	400	255	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telep No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN"

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1895.

	Rs.
Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 30-6-25	30,80,306
Reserve Fund	25,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jammu	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Peshawar Cant
Bombay	Karachi	Patiala
Cawnpore	Kasur	Quetta
Calcutta	Lahore City	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallpur	Sialkot
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	London Agents:	
Hafizabad	THE MIDLAND BANK, LTD.	

AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—
R. J. KHANNA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.
Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
For the purpose of taking over the undertakings and business of the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Bombay and the Bank of Madras.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL—
225,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each ..... Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL—
75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000
150,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ... Rs. 1,87,50,000
Rs. 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,77,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000
MANAGING GOVERNORS:
SIR NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E.,
N. M. MURRAY.
LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LONDON OFFICE:
5, Whittington Avenue, E. C., 3.
MANAGER:
Sir SIDNEY SITWELL.
BRANCHES:

Abbottabad	Kumbakonum
Agra	Karachi
Ahmedabad	Kasur
Ahmedabad City	Katni
Ahmednagar	Lahore
Ajmer	Larkana
Akola	Lucknow
Akyab	Ludhiana
Aligarh (Pay Office)	Lyallpur
Allahabad	Madras (Mount Road)
Alleppey	Madura
Ambala City	Mandalay
Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency)	Mandalay City (Pay Office)
Amraoti	Mangalore
Amritsar	Masulipatam
Bangalore	Meerut
Bareilly	Meerut City (Pay Office)
Basseir	Mirzapore
Bellary	Montgomery
Benares	Muzaffarnagar
Berhampore	Muttra
Bezwada	Moulmein
Bhopal	Moradabad
Bombay (Byculla)	Murree
Bombay (Mandvi)	Mussoorie
Bombay (Sandhurst Road)	Muzaffarpur
Broach	Myingyan
Bulandshahr	Mymensingh
Calcutta (Clive Street)	Nadiad
Calcutta (Burra Bazaar)	Nandyal
Calcutta (Park Street)	Nagpore
Calicut	Nainital
Cawnpore	Narayanganga
Chandausi (Pay Office)	Nasik
Chittagong	Negapatam
Chandpore	Nellore
Coconada	Nowshera
Cochin	Cotacamund
Coimbatore	Parbhani (Sub-Agency)
Colombo	Patna
Conjeeviram (Out Station)	Peshawar Cantt.
Cuddalore	Peshawar City
Cuddapah	(Sub-Agency)
Cuttack	Poona
Dacca	Poona City
Dehra Dun	Purnea
Darjeeling	Quetta
Delhi	Rajahmundry
Dalhousie	Rajkot (Kathiawar)
Dhanbad	Raipur
Dhulia	Rangoon
Dibrugarh	Rangpur
Erode	Rawalpindi
Ellore	Rawalpindi City (Pay Office)
Etawah	Saharanpur
Ferozepore	Salem
Farrukhabad	Sargodha
Fyzabad	Secunderabad (Sub-Agency)
Gaya	Serajgunge
Gorakhpur	Sholapur
Godhra	Sialkot
Gujranwala	Simla
Guntur	Srinagar
Gwalior	Sukkur
Hapur (Pay Office)	Surat
Hathras	Tellicherry
Hubli	Thana
Hyderabad (Deccan)	Tinnevelly
Hyderabad (Sind)	Tirupur
Indore	Trichinopoly
Jaipur	Trivandrum
Jalgaon (East Khandesh)	Tuticorin
Jalpaiguri	Ujjain
Jamshedpur	Vellore
Jharia (Sub-Agency)	Viramgam
Jubbulpore	Vizianagaram
Jullundur (City)	Vizagapatam
Jullundur Cantt. (Pay Office)	Wardha
Khamgaon	Yeotmal
Khandwa	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected. Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.
J. G. RIDLAND.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

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WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION.
for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 1½ c. c. for 3 As. each.
Apply—
S. N. GUNDI
SANDHURST ROAD, WEST, BOMBAY, No. 4.
Telegram: GUNDISAN Telephone, No. 42118.

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HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS :—LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N DATTA
Manager.
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART.
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE Badham Pile Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
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(Head Office: 2, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers,
Telephone No. 1220.

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IN
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WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.
The best terms for Policyholders.
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WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.
Apply for all particulars to Head Office Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

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Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
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Sold Everywhere,
It kills and cures all
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There is a great deal of misapprehension about Physiognomy, Palmistry and Astrology
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This is every-day practical result
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The events predicted by
The Representative
in his short stay
in Bombay
of
The Universal Astrological & Statistical Bureau Indore City, C. I.
Are found very correct of the past, present and future to amazing accuracy in every event.
Charges Suitable all pockets.
Bureaucratic tactics, Mahatma Gandhi's affair, Mumtaz Muddie, Deshabandhu Das, Gwalior Maharaja's Longevity, Hindenburg Presidentship, recent Japan, American earthquakes—all these events predicted years before turned very exact.
Consult:—
2nd floor
SHILOTRI BANK BUILDING
Tamarind Lane, Bombay
Phone: 21228
12 to 5
Room: 111, Watson Hotel, Bombay.
8 to 10 a. m.
8 to 10 p. m.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF
SPECIAL
CONCESSIONRATES
IN OUR
CLASSIFIED SHORT
ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD.
Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA
PER WORD
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—— Advertisement Department "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A 1st Cook and a good Butler in an Indian State. Apply with copy of testimonials to Box No. 1057, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2090

WANTED.—PUBLISHERS to effect rapid sale of their Publications through THE KATYAYANI PUBLISHING HOUSE, (c) Benares City, (India), Correspondence enclosing specimen copies invited.
A R2114

WANTED—An I.A., C.T., strong in English and Mathematics for one of the C. I. States' High School. Apply with testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to Box No. 1063, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 24392

WANTED—One HINDU for Gujarathi Accountant and English Correspondence and type-knowing, preference Motor linesman. Apply C. N. GAJJAR & CO., Lamington Road, Girgaon, Bombay
A R2080

WANTED — Experienced SECOND CLASS MECHANICAL ENGINEER, pay according to qualifications. Apply stating experience, age, salary expected with copies of testimonials to WHITTLE ANDERSON, LTD., and the Vepar Uttejak Joint Ginning Co., Viramgam.
A R2098

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A TEACHER for Night School for 2 hours, seven to nine p.m. to teach English and Gujrati. Apply Box No. 1067, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2111

WANTED—AGENTS. Salary Rs. 50 Terms one anna. UNIVERSAL SHORTHAND CO., Naiwara, Delhi.
A R2115

WANTED.—MOTOR LORRY DRIVERS for municipal work. Apply personally CHIEF OFFICER, Bandra Municipality
A 24409

WANTED.—An intelligent OFFICE CLERK, knowing accounts and Typewriting. Apply with testimonials. Box No. 1071, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2118

WANTED—A MANAGER (Gujarati Hindu) for Ghatkopar Sarvajanik Jivadaya Khata (Association for Saving Milch Cattle from going to Bombay Slaughter Houses). Apply stating fully qualifications and experience also salary required to NAGINDAS and MANEKLAL, 6, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
A R2103

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A MERCHANT with a few Canvassers is going to Africa. Manufactures and firms desiring to have them represented in Africa or get orders for their goods are requested to correspond through Box No. 1070, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
N R2117

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—Big SHOPS in Rawal Buildings, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.
C R2027

TO LET—Commodious, airy spacious GROUND FLOOR of Bungalow Khar; sea-view; Bathroom Kitchen fitted. Appsy Mr. KORA LAXMINAGAR, Khar-Road.
C R2101

HOTELS.

MATHERAN RAILWAY STATION HOTEL—Reduced charges for slack season upto 15th December, 1925. Rs. 5-12-0 per head per day. Ground floor accommodation with meals Rs. 3-8-0 per head per day.
H 24390

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

SPARE TIME EMPLOYMENT.—Extremely easy grand money-making American novel plans (wonder money making book). Males and females both can work. Hasten. Price Re. 1/4. MAIL ORDER SUPPLIER, Dholpur.
L R2073

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU PEARS and APPLES, Fresh WALNUTS, Rs. 5/2 for an 11 lbs. basket exclusive of packing and postage. V.P.P. to all parts of India. THE AGENT, ARAMGARH AND RAISEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
F R2109

KASHMIR 11 lb. Fresh thin skin WALNUTS, choicest dessert apples Hazelnuts Rs. 5-8 each, 11 lb. Fresh thin skin ALMONDS, dried sweet APRICOTS, RAISINS, CURRANTS, FIGS, Rs. 13 each, 5½ lb. tin PURE HONEY, Rs. 8. Prices Postage included. List on application. DAR BROS., Srinagar, KASHMIR.
F R1869

FINANCIAL.

WANTED TO ADVANCE a sum of 5 to 10 lakhs on the mortgage of Bombay property. Apply Box No. 1060, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R R2102

FOR SALE AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—Two HAND CARTS for immediate sale. Apply personally MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand speed classes and all other commercial subjects. Excellent results every year. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—FOR SALE.—One storeyed fairy BUNGALOW Scheme I, four minutes' walk. East of Vile-Parle Station with garden and perennial springwater well. Apply S. BHASKERJI, c/o Dr. Gore, Gamdevi, Bombay.
N. 2119

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE.—One 12 cwt Low pressure Hydraulic Passenger LIFT CABIN 10' x 10' complete, manufactured by Messrs. Clarke Brunnet and Co., Ltd., in working order. Dismantled from the Palace as Electric Lift is fitted. For further particulars apply to the PALACE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Baroda, till 30th November.
K 24403

PROFESSION.

FREE! "SECRETS OF LONG-LIFE" and home treatment of various diseases. Apply:—"SRI" WORKS, 1/4 Beadon Row, CALCUTTA.
P R2070

CONSULT for all problems regarding Fortunes. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteractor, Kothari Mansion, Opp. General Post Office, Fort, Bombay, 9 a.m. and 7 p.m.
P

WONDERS OF ASTROLOGY—We have great pleasure in announcing that PANDIT DURGADATTA JYOTISHACHARYA, Professor of Astrology, Maharaja's Sanskrit College, JAIPUR, and a well-known Astrologer and Palmist of Rajputana, is here on a short visit. He stays at DALMIA HOUSE, on Babulnath Road, Chowpatty. Gentlemen desirous of seeking his advice may see him at the said address between 8 and 12 a.m. in the morning and between 4 and 8 p.m. in the evening.
P R2121

REMARKABLE POWERS OF A MESMERIST—The IMPERIAL PSYCHIC ACADEMY, Viravanallur, (S. India) undertakes to answer with astonishing accuracy any two or more simple questions relating to any subject troubling one's mind and even sent enclosed in a sealed cover, which will be returned un-opened with the answers The charge is only Re. 0-8-0 for each question, which will be realised by V. P. P. with a guarantee to refund money in case of the least incorrect answers. Date of birth or time of commencing to write the questions with name and address legibly written should be furnished. The public are invited to give a trial and forearm themselves with a knowledge of what is in store for them.
P R2043

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes on responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelops.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Medows St., Fort, Bombay

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 65 of 1922.

DWARKABAI VEDANTAM. Plaintiff.
vs.
DATTATRAYA DAMODAR TA MANKAR & Ors. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above suit and bearing date the 23rd day of February, 1925, and Judge's Order dated the 2nd day of September 1925, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court the premises on SUNDAY, the 6th day of December, 1925, at the hour of four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Salt Batty land or ground, situate at Mauje Dande, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and Bombay Suburban District, registered in the Books of the Collector of Thana as part of original Survey No. 298, but now of Survey No. 251/3, bearing Entry No. 724 and Old No. 536K and containing by admeasurement two thousand four hundred and twenty square yards or thereabout and bounded on the North by the land of Dorabji Hoshangji Gazdar, on the South by the Public Road, on the East by a piece of land belonging to Thakoredas Jekisondas Mody and on the West by the Public Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. MADHAVJI AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 33, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1925.

R. B. PATEL.
Ag. Commissioner.
C24384

HIGH COURT.
O. O. C. J.
Suit No 1656 of 1925.

VASANT GANPAT WADKE & ORS. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
SHANKAR G. WADKE. ... Defendant
To,
SHANKAR GAURU WADKE, Defendant

TAKE NOTICE that the Commissioner for taking accounts has appointed Tuesday, the 10th instant at 11-30 a.m. to proceed with the Reference.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1925.

DIVEKAR & BHAGWAT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24408

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 628 of 1924.

DOWLATCHAND AMICHAND and Another. ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
LALJI GOVINDJI and Another. ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 14th day of April, 1925 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at British Hotel Lane within the Fort on MONDAY, the 9th day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the message tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the North side of the British Hotel Lane in the Town and Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement five hundred and twenty-square yards or thereabouts be the same a little more or less and registered by the Colector of Land Revenue under Old No. 10, New No. 4837, Old Survey No. 1405 and New Survey No. 9515 and Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Bombay Municipality under A Ward No. 1203, Street Nos. 1-3-5, New Street Nos. 4 and 8 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property of Mahomedalli bin Amin Rogay, on or towards the East partly by the property of Noor Mahomed Haji Allarakhia and partly by the property of Haji Ali Mahomed Haji Kassum on or towards the South by the British Hotel Lane on or towards the West by the property of Nawab Syed Mahomed Muziar Khan.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner in the Court House or at the Office of Messrs ARDESHIR HORMASJI DINSHAW & CO., Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of September, 1925.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24242

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

O. S. Suit No. 3172 of 1925.

(1) DASTUR DINSHAWJI JIWANJI GARDA, of Bombay, Parsi High Priest of Xadmi Parsis residing at Chowpaty, outside Fort, (2.) ERVAD MAHIARJI NOWROJI KUTAR, of Bombay, practising priest residing at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort Plaintiffs.
vs.
(1.) NOWROJI BEJONJI KAPADIA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a physician, residing at Mirza Street, outside the Fort. (2.) ERVAD JAMSEDJI BEHRAMJI VAJIFDAR, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a practising priest, practising at Agiary Moholla Baharkot; (3.) KAWASJI BYRAMJI GOLWALLA of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a retired gentleman, residing at Khetwadi Road, 7th Lane, outside the Fort. (4.) DOSABHOY RUSTOMJI SETHNA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, Secretary Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim's Trust, residing at Woodhouse Road, inside the Fort; (5.) ERVAD MINOCHER KAVASJI EDALJI KOTWAL, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, a practising priest practising at Agiary Moholla, outside the Fort. (6.) SORABJI NOWROJI MASANI, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitant, a Clerk, residing at Grant, outside the Fort of Bombay, Defendants 1 to 6 on behalf of themselves and other Parsi residents of Baharkot and elsewhere in Bombay. ..... Defendants.

UPON READING the Plaint herein and upon hearing Messrs Dharamsi Dadachanji and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiffs I DO ORDER that the Defendants abovenamed do attend on FRIDAY, the 20th day of November, 1925, before the Sitting Judge in Chambers for the determination of the following questions:

1. Whether the objects of the Fund in respect of the Anjuman Baj Joshan being performed in the Daremehers in the out Fort, Bombay, are as follows:
   (a) Out of the income of the said fund payment should be made for the performance of Anjuman Bajos on consecrated ceremonial offerings to be sent to the existing Daremeher of Seth Shapurji Sorabji Kapawalla and for the performance of some ceremonies called 'Paymehel' therein and (b) if the Daremeher of Mancherji Bomanji Seitana is Re-established in the Baharkote then for performance of similar ceremonies therein.
2. Whether a new trust deed should be prepared in respect of the said objects or charities or a scheme should be framed to carry out the objects of the said charities and
3. Whether the amount of the annual surplus of the income of the said fund should be applied for the purposes of education of the sons of Parsi Zoroastrian priests or for any and what other religious or charitable purposes.
4. Whether Ervads Burjorji Erucha Bajan, Rustomji Bajanji Ranji and Behram Edulji Masani should be appointed new Trustees along with the Plaintiffs as desired by them as trustees of the said fund and whether they or the survivors of them or the trustees for the time being of the said Fund should be empowered to appoint from time to time new Trustees not less than 3 and not more than 5 on any trustee dying or remaining absent from Bombay for a period of twelve months or becoming insolvent or ceasing to be a Zoroastrian or desiring to be discharged from or refusing or becoming unfit or incapable of acting in the trusts.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1925.

MIRZA A. A. KHAN.
DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & Co.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTE:—If the Defendants do not appear at the time and place abovementioned such order will be made and proceedings taken as the Judge may think just and expedient.

NOTICE.

To

The Parsi, (Zoroastrian) residents of Baharkot and elsewhere in Bombay.

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza A. A Khan on the 2nd day of November, 1925 notice is hereby given under Order I. Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that the above suit has been filed by the plaintiffs against the defendants on behalf of themselves and all other Parsi residents of Baharkot and elsewhere in Bombay.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1925.

DHARAMSI DADACHANJI & CO.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C24404

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 3006 of 1925.
SHORT CAUSE.

ALIMAHOMED MANJI AND COMPANY, a firm, of Merchants, carrying on business at Chukla Street in Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
NOMANBHOY MULLA ABDUL-LABHOY POONAWALA, of Bombay, Borah inhabitant, carrying on business at Nagdevi Street. ..... Defendant.
To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit to recover from you Rs. 2,128-6-6 interest and costs. The 5th day of December, 1925, at 11-15 a.m. is fixed for the hearing and final disposal of the suit when you are required to appear in person or by Advocate instructed by an Attorney of the High Court. In default of appearance on the said day the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

(N.B.—Writ of Summons issued by the Court under its seal on 12th October, 1925.)

Dated this 6th day of November, 1925.

PAYNE & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.
C24407

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that LINGUBAI, widow of CHINU DHARMAJI OPPU, RECEIVER in the High Court Suit No. 5003 of 1923 of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned Property to our client Mr. KHAIRAJ JAIVAT.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government Quit and Ground Rent Tenure or Ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Southern Side of Kamathipura 5th Street, in the Island and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 71-8/9 sq. yds. or thereabouts be the same little more or less and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector Old Nos. 3885-3886. New No. 10539, Old Survey No. 3463-3464 and New Survey No. 6142 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 1433 and Street No. 141 and bounded, on or towards the East by the house of Ezra Posany, on or towards the West by the house of Mithoo Sayanebai, on or towards the North by the Sweepers' passage and on or towards the South by the aforesaid Kamatipura 5th Street and Cadastral Survey No. 713, Byculla, Division.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1925.

AMIN & DESAI.
Purshetter's Attorneys.
C24397

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION
Suit No. 5750 of 1922.

Bai SAKINABOO, widow of Mahomed Makdumbux, (2) GAFOORAM, daughter of Mahomed Makadumbux, (3) BASIRAM, daughter of Mahomed Makdumbux, (4) ABDUL GAFOOR MAKDUMBUX, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the last three minors under the age of 18 years by their next friend the plaintiff the said Bai SAKINABAI, widow of Mahomed Makdumbux, residing at Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay. Plaintiffs.
vs.
AHMED MAHOMED, (2) BHAGOO ALLABUX and (3) ZOORABAI, widow of Mahomed Hussain, all of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants, the first defendant, residing at Kamathipura, 4th Street and 2nd and 3rd defendants residing at Madanpura, outside the Fort of Bombay. ... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decree and Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 8th day of February, 1924 Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Mahomed Makdumbux deceased, who died at Bombay in or about the month of March, 1919, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English Language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order. Each claim must be accompanied by a Court-fee Stamp of Rupee One for filing the same.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24382

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Ex BOMBAY STOCKS.

THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
Agents:

LAXMI BUILDING,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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WANTED.

A TRAINED and experienced SANITARY INSPECTOR for this Municipality on one year's probation with salary and 60-3-75-5-100 plus 7/8/ Cycle allowance and plus 10/ Slaughter house cattle inspection allowance. The post is pensionable and applications to reach the undersigned before 30-11-25. Rejected applications shall not be replied.

BHAGWANSINGH.
Vice-President,
Municipal Committee, Malkapur,
G. I. P. (Berar).

24410

NOTICE.

WE have pleasure in announcing that Messrs. BROUGH & CO., LTD., Queen's Mansions, 56 Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay, have been appointed, as from November 1st 1925, our representatives for Bombay Presidency. A full range of samples may be inspected at their show-room at the above address.

WILSONS INCORPORATED.
British & Colonial Export Co.

24376

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, THURSDAY, the 12th November 1925, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 230-240; 22-25 Case No. 194 Memonwada Road and Memonwada Cross Lane.

Building St. 391-394 Case No. 156 Nagdevi Street.

Building Street No. 504-506 Case No. 30 Parel Road, Bhindi Bazar.

MENESSE & CO.,

AUCTION SALES.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.

119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 21285.

WITHOUT—RESERVE AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR CARS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 11th inst. at 4-0 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the premises of Bombay Automobiles on Hughes Road, by order of the Bombay Motor Garage the following Motor cars without any reserve whatsoever to the highest bidders at the Auction Sale:—

(1) Oakland Car No. 7936.
(2) Willys Knight Limousine (the property of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb of Kolhapur).
(3) Fiat (Do.)
(4) Sunbeam (Do.)
(5) Oakland Sports Model Chassis.

The above cars are on view at the above address.

MEHTA & CO.
Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 122 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., will on WEDNESDAY, the 11th November, 1925, at 3 p.m. sell by Public Auction at their Sale Room by order of the office concerned; 5 cases each 150 pieces white nainsookh; by order of the Bank concerned: 1 case 18 press plates, rolled steel for Anglo-American Presses cwt 17-3-0, 1 truss 2 rolls white wool press cloth 12in.; 2 cases screw stocks and dies.

6 Barrels each 50 doz. Decorated bowls.
3 Barrels each 75 doz. Decorated bowls.
6 Barrels each 75 doz. Decorated bowls.
5 Cases sugar dishes and glass plates.

Miscellaneous: 1 case jams, 65 zinc bath tubs, chairs, teapoys, etc.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE AT SURAT.

AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY AT LAKKAD KOTE, STATION ROAD, SURAT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 831 of 1925 (Hind Button Factory vs Jamnadas Kashiram) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 22nd inst. at 4-30 p.m. on the premises at Surat the following machinery:

One Rolling mill machine for preparing copper, brass and other metal sheets having capacity to produce half size sheets.

One Engine 10 B.H.P. of National makers.

One large cutter, for cutting circles.

Two machines for preparing wires of which one is milling machine and other is drawing machine.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 29th November 1925, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the "Beach" house Cadle Road, Mahim very valuable and handsome household furniture of the latest design, large and small dining table, arm and without arm chairs, fancy sideboards and dinner wagons, carpets, ice boxes, glass crockery and platedware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, ornaments, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show cases, small and large writing tables, revolving book stands, phonographs, Piano hat stands, table fans, china vases, chinaware, reclining sofas, easy chairs, corner cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs, etc., etc.

The property of J. B. Dawson, Esqr.,

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

AMUSEMENTS.

FROM TO-DAY! FROM TO-DAY!!
The Gorgeous-Splendour Film
DREAM'S DAMSEL
OR
"Queen of Women's Land"
PRUDUCED BY KRISHNA FILMS CO
To be Screened
AT
KRISHNA CINEMA
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charney Road.
Usual Time and Moderate Rates

AMUSEMENTS

The foibles and fascinations of men and women in love turned inside out by the greatest woman psychologist in the world—

SEE

ELINOR GLYN'S

"How to Educate A Wife"

with
MARIE PREVOST
MONTE BLUE

PATHE GAZETTE.
PATHE PICTORIAL.
TIME:—6, 8 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

IMPERIAL

CONTINUES
FOR ONE WEEK MORE
KOHINOOR'S SUPER SOCIAL FILM
CHILD-WIDOW

DAILY FOUR SHOWS:
at 5, 7, 9 & 11 P.M.
EXTRA SHOWS
On Sat. & Sunday at 3 P.M.

SPECIFIC GUARANTEED.

Specific guaranteed, under Bank-Cheque of Rs. 7-8. cent, with medicine for one month use. If it fails to benefit, get your full-price back from the Bank direct. (1) Specific for Perpetual Youth. It enables to keep life-long youth, health, manliness energy, virile Power, cheerful and rosy face Avoids oldage, looks younger and people wrongly judge his or her age equally useful for men, women, young and old. Try the medicine at our risk, to see its magical effects, and you will gain youth, health and vigour, or your Rs. 7-8. back. Use it for a season and become a young man of 20, with robust health and rosy figure to enjoy the life. Price Rs. 7-8. Rs. 500 deposited with the Bank, as a guarantee for the refund of price.

Add—(C) Manager, Bank-cheque system. Lahore.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, Nov. 7.

Depression which has formed over Ceylon has strengthened the monsoon in southeast Madras. Western depression in Northwest India is filling up after again causing widespread rain from Kashmir to Central Provinces.

Rainfall has been nearly general in North and Central Punjab and local in Northwest Frontier Province, East Rajputana, Central India East and Madras Deccan. A few falls have occurred in United Provinces, Kashmir, Baluchistan, West Central Provinces, Southeast Madras and north Madras coast.

The chief amounts are:—Jhansi two inches; Mussooree, Simla, Murree three-quarters; Sialkot, Dalhousie one and a half; Khushab, Sonamarg and Cherat half, Ajmer three-quarters; Nowgong one and a half: Negapatam three; Madras two and Cuddalore one.

Forecast:—Extension in South Madras and decrease in Northwest and Central India.—(A. P.)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR 7TH NOVEMBER, 1925.

Summary of observations recorded at hours on Saturday, the 7th November 1925 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi has had 0.33" of rain and Lahore 0.12." Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is in excess. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal; the minimum was higher than usual in the north of the province only.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Agra and the minimum higher at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Ajmer has had 0.77" of rain and Jaipur 0.25." Skies are moderately clouded over the central parts of Rajputana an clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Vapour in air is in excess in the whole of Rajputana. Day temperature was below normal in the north of the division; night temperature was higher than usual in upper Sind and central Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is in defect at Sura and Bhavnagar-Para and in excess at Veraval and Nee-much. Maximum temperature was almost normal while the minimum was higher than usual in the whole of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded over the extreme western districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at Saugor and the minimum higher in the west of the province.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Moisture in the air is in defect at Ratnagiri. Temperature was almost normal in the division and attained at Bombay a maximum value of 92deg. 5 (4deg. above normal) and a minimum value of 78deg. 8 (2deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is locally in defect in the Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was almost as usual; the minimum was above normal in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjoining districts of Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—The depression from the west, which has been affecting the weather in northwest India for the last three days, has again caused local thundershowers there. The northeast monsoon has caused some locally heavy falls of rain in Madras. Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Punjab, and local in Rajputana, the Madras Deccan, and southeast Madras. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Cuddapah 0.53," Madras 2.25" and Negapatam 2.80".

Earthquake Report.—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 500 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 0 hr. 57 minutes this morning (I. S. T.)

RESUMPTION OF PUBLICATION OF WEATHER REPORTS.

N.B.—Under orders from the Government of India, the publication of the Bombay Daily Weather Report has been resumed from to-day and will be continued till the 30th November 1925. Those subscribers, who want the report for this additional period, are requested to remit their subscriptions to the Meteorologist, Bombay, as early as possible.

Daily Weather Telegram for 6th Nov. issued from Simla.

The western depression over northwest India has caused widespread rain from the north Central Provinces to Kashmir but is less marked. Rainfall has been nearly general in the west United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, Central India East, and local in the Northwest Frontier Province, Sind, the west Central Provinces and southeast Madras. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat.

The chief amounts were:—Merut, Muktesar half an inch; Dehra-Dun one; Mussooree, Dalhousie two; Simla one and a half; Delhi three-quarters; Murree, Rawalpindi, Sonamarg, Sutna, Saugor a half; Trivandrum one; Madras three-quarters.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 7TH OF NOV. 1925.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL: Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal, 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan-Quetta	--	--	0		7.59
Punjab—					
Multan	--	--	0		7.20
Rawalpindi	0 33		0.02		34.77
Lahore	0.12		0		19.6.
Hissar	--	--			14.47
Ambala	--	--	0.21		30.41
Delhi	--	--			26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	--	--	0 05		26.91
Mainpuri	--	--	0.10		27.07
Jhansi	--	--			36.17
Cawnpore	--	--	0.26		35.84
Allahabad	--	--	0.11		39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	--	--	0		3.68
Karachi	--	--	0.17		7.84
Rajputana-Bikaner	--	--	0		
Ajmer	0 77		0 12		20.62
Jaipur	0.25		0		24.21
Kotah	0.05		0 02		28.22
Mount Abu	--	--	0		60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	--	--	0		14.36
Dwarka	--	--	0		18.52
Veraval	--	--	0		18.80
Rajkot	--	--	0.04		26.25
Bhavnagar Para	--	--	0		21.20
Gujarat—					
Surat	--	--	0.04		40.91
Ahmedabad	--	--	0		28.80
Deesa	--	--	0		24.76
Central India West					
Neemuch	--	--	0		28.15
Indore	--	--			33.12
Central Provinces					
Jubbulpore	--	--			55.11
Saugor	0 05		0.07		44.96
Hoshangabad	0 09		0.13		48.82
Khandwa	--	--	0.15		39.65
Akola	--	--	0.18		31.36
Amraoti	--	--	0.17		33.08
Nagpur	--	--	0 36		43.91
Chanda	--	--	0 32		51.90
Raipur	--	--			50.83
Konkan—Bombay	--	--	0 0 22	—0.22	70.86
Ratnagiri	--	--	0.42		99.96
Mormugao	--	--	0 53		94.96
Karwar	--	--	1.13		120.12
Bombay Deccan—					
Malegaon	--	--	0 21		22.25
Ahmednagar	--	--	0 28		22.38
Poona	--	--	0 40		27.11
Sholapur	--	--	0 68		28.45
Bijapur	--	--	0.42		20.9
Belgaum	--	--	0.9+		60.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	--	--	0 25		27.53
Nizamabad Indu.	--	--	0.27		40.08
Hyderabad	--	--	0.68		32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	--	--	1 23		126.68
Calicut	--	--	2 06		17.16
Cochin	--	--	2 62		14.51
Trivandrum	--	--	2.11		64.0.
Ceylon—Colombo	1 01		3 14		84.11
Madras (Kashmir)	5 20				
Malabar & Mysore	0.00				
Masulipatam	--	--	2.9		41.85
Bellary	--	--	0.99		20.04
Cuddapah	0 53		1.15		34.35
Madras	2 25		4 24		50.74
Bangalore	--	--	1 37		35.37
Coimbatore	--	--	0 98		32.29
Trichinopoly	0.04		1 52		38.15
Negapatam	2 80		5 20		54.98

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.

Cotton: No more striking refutation of the charges recently levelled at the Crop Reporting Board—that its deliberations were swayed by estimates of private agencies and by political considerations—could have been furnished than that provided by the Board's crop report issued yesterday. This repot, which was based upon October 1st indications, gave the probable production of lint cotton as 14,759,000 bales against 14,220,000, the average of private estimates and 13,740,000, the official crop forecast of September 1st. The increase in the prospective yield of more than 1,000,000 bales during the past month was attributed by the Board to the beneficial effects of September rains, which revived plants in drouth areas to an unexpected extent, and to the fact that insect damage continues to be almost negligible.

Since the beginning of the month, weather conditions have been mostly favorable. The effect of the unusually good weather experienced last Autumn, which made possible the late maturity of a large "top" crop and resulted in the Government's estimate of a year ago proving to be more than 1,000,000 bales less than the final outturn has not been lost sight of. Consequently current expectations that, in the absence of early frost damage, this year's yield may easily exceed 15,000,000 bales, are not surprising.

These expectations have been strengthened by yesterday's Census Bureau Report, which shows that, prior to October 1st, 7,101,710 bales had been ginned against 4,527,668 bales for the same period in 1924—the only year for which comparative figures are available. The amount ginned to this time last year proved to be 33.2 per cent. of the final yield, whereas the ginnings to date are 48.1 per cent. of the indicated yield, a percentage which is regarded in well informed quarters as being too high.

It seems probable, therefore, that in the absence of unfavorable developments, market operations will in future be based on a prospective yield of at least 15,000,000 bales. If, to this amount we add 1,000,000 bales to allow for linters and "city crop" and also last season's carryover which, as shown by Col. H. G. Hester, was 2,880,000 bales, a total of 18,880,000 bales is indicated as available to meet world spinners' requirements for the year.

This prospective supply gains significance when compared with the World's consumption of American cotton last year which, according to Colonel Hester, was 14,247,000 bales.

A survey of world market conditions for cotton made by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics indicates that present prospects for marketing the crop are relatively good but, although sufficient time has not elapsed for the full effect of yesterday's report on the producer and manufacture to be accurately gauged, lower prices appear to be inevitable.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 6.

Market was quiet but in view of lack of buying interest, it was remarkably steady. The only feature being some enquiry over 1927. The Official Release Announcement had very little effect on the market, which was apathetic with operators taking very little interest either in spot or forward. Absence of selling pressure, however, was not surprising in view of small stocks. In the meantime the effect of increased allowance remains to be seen but it would appear that any rubber producedable will be wanted at remunerative prices in the next few years.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 6.

Fine White Java C. and F. Calcutta:
Jan/Mar. 14/6. Sellers.
July/Sept. 14/ Sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Bombay:—
Jan/Mar. 14/8 1/2. Sellers.

Fine White Java C. and F. Karachi:—
—Jan/Mar. 14/9 1/4. Sellers.

Tone:—Rather easier.

(Continued from Column 6.)

grease: 25 barrels lubricating grease; 5 barrels asphaltum; 3 barrels wax; 30 h/barrels wax; 175 cases wax; 6 cases transit oil; 361 drums transit oil; 111 drums dyestuffs; 12 barrels dyestuffs; 225 barrels cement; 125 casks cement; 82 cases typewriters; 17 cases brushes; 28 cases vaseline; 27 cases files; 19 cases hosiery; 45 cases paper; 41 cases medicines; 31 cases antiphlogistine; 185 cases quaker oats; 41 cases playing cards; 180 cases aluminium circle; 37 cases auto parts; 33 bales old clothing; 14 bales secondhand clothing; 225 bales solid rubber tyres; 400 bales newspapers; 21 bales leather belting 100 bales cotton domestics; 29 bales cotton remnants; 50 cases cotton remnants; 38 cases canned asparagus; 24 cases harmless medicine; 26 packages harmless medicine; 104 packages globs for hurricane lanterns; 365 packages hurricane lanterns; 32 boxes clocks; 13 cases clocks; 43 cases fancy soap; 50 boxes fancy soap; 17 boxes autos; 75 boxes auto tyres and tubes; 62 cases bolts and nuts; 22 cases condiments; 29 packages condiments; 590 bags dextrine; 75 boxes auto tyres and tubes; 48 cases shot gun shells; 45 cases gas mantles; 69 boxes electric appliances; 16 cases zinc sheets; 25 casks bicromate of potash; 20 cases photo films; 1 box gold coin; 1 keg gold.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 7.

S S Merkara, Harvey, Karachi.
S S Vasna, Fitzherbert, Busrah.
S S Barpeta, Denne, Busrah.
S S Indo Maru, Takada, Kobe.
S S Nurjehan, Robb, Rangoon.
S S Vita, Grant, Karachi

DEPARTURES.

November 8.

S S Jalavijaya, Beatson, Calcutta.
S S Japan, Norman, Calcutta.
S S Sunland, Gibb, Colombo.
S S British Rose, Davey, Mahomerah.

LOADING.

November 7.

Steamer Badarpur for Rangoon.
Steamer Maru for Bangkok

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCK.

SATURDAY, November 7.

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

2 Kaisar-i-Hind (s) 5989 London 21/11, M M and Co.
4 Karoa (s) 3,607 tons, Durban 11-11, Agent M M and Co.
5 Merkara (s) 5203 London, 12/11 M M and Co.
6 Madura (s) 5,464 tons Karachi 13-11, Agent M M and Co.
8 Tottori Maru (s) 3,700 tons, Japan, 12/11 Agent N Y Kaisha.
10 Tevere (s) 4441 Trieste 6/11 L. Triestino & M I. S N Co.
11 Circassia (s) 4370 tons, Liverpool 7-11, Agent Grahams.
12 California (s) 1,035 tons, Liverpool, 14-11, Agent Graham's Trading Co.
14 Soudan (s) 4,218 tons Kobe 10/11 Agent M M and Co.
15 Aquileia (s) 4,207 tons, Genoa, 15-11, Agent L Triestino.
16 Marie Maersk (s) 3,687 tons, N. F., N.F., Agent Graham's Tdg Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gerania (s) 3,313 Karachi 10/11 L. Triestino.
2 Nurmahal (s) 3380 Java 8/11 T M. Co.
3 Baroda (s) 1,899 tons, P Gulf, N F, 9/11 Agent J F and Co.
4 Vasna (s) 2043 Busra 13/11 M M and Co.
6 Borneo Maru (s) 4,264 tons Kobe 9-11 Agent O S Kaisha.
8 Crewe Hall (s) 2,691 tons, Karachi, N.F., Agent J F and Co.
10 and 11 Kandekork (s) 3,650 tons, Karachi 8-11 Agent E D. Sassoon and Co.
12 & 13 Ct. Macindoe (s) 2775 tons M. Coast. 9/11 Agent P F and Co.

PRINCESS DOCK.

A Dalgoma (s) 3,571 tons, Madras 11/11, M M & C.
D/E Wildenfels (s) 3,794 tons, Antwerp. 15/11 L Edwards Ltd.
F Alabi (s) 2157 tons N.F. 29/11 T M and Co.
K Jalapakka (s) 2630 tons N.F N.F. S & N Co.
L/M Devanha (s) 4758 tons, N.F. N.F. M M and Co.
M Nordwarh (s) 906 tons N F, N F, L Edward Ltd.
G Ganga (s) 1933 tons Genoa 7/11, L T, and M I S N Co.
P Gazana (s) 3191 tons, Calcutta 14/11, M M & Co.

EXPORT.

November 7.

S S Kondkerk for Antwerp—6000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Kondekerk for Hamburg—55 bales cottonfly B Meyer and Co.

S S Merkara for Dunkirk—55 bales cotton K Devchand and Co Ltd

S S Merkara for Havre—240 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Aquileia for Genoa 165 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

S S Wildenfels for Antwerp—30 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg—110 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S California for Liverpool—48 bales wool A Shustry; 110 bales wool K Esmail; 20 bales wool M Nissim.

S S Circassia for Marseilles—1000 cwt groundnuts Volkart Bros.

S S Madura for Antwerp—200 cwt myrabolams C Jivanlal and Co; 1740 groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Tottori Maru for Kobe—500 bales cotton Ozn Burin and Co Ltd.

S S Soudan for Hongkong—55 cwt sharkfins H L Peerani; 1 cwt fishmaws H L Peerani.

S S Soudan for Shanghai—125 drums turpentine W Heywood and Clark

S S Soudan for Kobe—150 bales cotton G Dossa and Co

S S Borneo Maru for Kobe—1 cwt cardamoms R S Tata and Co.

IMPORT.

November 7.

S S City of Harvard from New York, Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd: From New York—1969 drums lubricating oil; 790 barrels lubricating oil; 2026 cases lubricating oil; 450 cases lubricating grease; 460 kegs lubricating grease; 100 h/barrels lubricating

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

Nov. 7.

After the recent sharp advance Reuter reported to-day 5 points up to 22 points down in New York futures. At the opening the market declined but later improved on short covering. At the close the market was again easier. Liverpool has been reported 38 to 32 points higher. The market improved on shorts covering on reports of heavy rains in Texas.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vengars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co cable under date 6th instant as under:—

"Spinners takings this week are 526,700 bales, previous record being 519,000 bales in 1912. Trade demand is improving."

Messrs. Breul & Co. have received the following cable dated 6th instant (10-50 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson:—

"Prefer the buying side. Although do not expect much serious advance from these levels would buy on breaks."

Although a slight advance was reported in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened Rs. 2-2/3 easier with Broach April/May at Rs. 393 and gradually declined to Rs. 391½ on Marwari Shroff and scattered selling. From this level on moderate buying by Commission and Japanese Houses the Market recovered to Rs. 393-1/4 and closed at the same rate at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the Market opened at Rs. 391 and going down to Rs. 389½ on selling by Jobbers closed at Rs. 390½ at 6 p.m. Commission and Japanese Houses were moderate buyers for Broach and Oomra.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 370 and fluctuating within a narrow range closed steady at Rs. 372½ on Marwari Shrops and Commission and Japanese Houses' buying. Whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 372½ and declined to Rs. 370½ on scattered selling. On buying by Marwari Shroffs the market advanced to Rs. 372 and closed at Rs. 372 Bengal January and March were respectively quoted at Rs. 325½ and Rs. 328 nominal.

Our market for ready cotton was dull yesterday and the demand was quite nominal. Only about 1,000 bales were reported to have been sold.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

	Bombay, Nov. 7.
Fully Good Broach April/May	390½
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan	323
Fully Good Bengal March	325
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan	370½
Fine Oomra March	371

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Nov. 7. Ready.	Decem ber.
Bengal Fine M. G.	335	335
Bengal F.G.M.G.	325/27	228
Sindh-Punjab Fine M.G.	335	.....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.M.G.	325/27	.....
Punjab-Americans M. G.	.....	415
Wardha-Hinght. Fine M.G.	370	392
Nagpur Fine M.G.	370	39:
Yeotmal Fine N.G.	.....	385
Pulgaon Fine M.G.	350	385
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G	340	380
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	340	380
Mulkapur Fine M.G	.....	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	.....	552
Khandesh F.G.M.G.	310	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	420	415
Broach Fully Good M.G.	410	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	370
Muthia F.G. M.G.	...	355
Dharwar S.G.	400	.....
Coompta M.G.	390/400	.....
Westerns M.G.	370	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M.G.	400	.....
Cambodia	420/450	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 6th November, 1925.

Cotton	7910 bales.
Wheat	7252 cwts.
Linseed	1683 cwts.
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	2176 cwts.
Poppyseed	222 cwts.
Groundnuts	8970 cwts.
Castorseed	6123 cwts.
Rice	3385 cwts.
Myrabollams	275 cwts.
Cottonseed	7867 cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	2673 cwts.
Juwar	599 cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	2726 cwts.
Coal	1135 tons.

FREIGHT OF COAL.

Cardiff to Bombay 12/6

Cairo, Nov. 6.

The condition of cotton crop in Lower Egypt was 96 per cent, in Middle Egypt 105 and in Upper Egypt 101 of the normal production.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Nov. 6

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	150	12,515	2,662
Central India	59	9 804	293
Berar and Nagar	346	1,924	2,979
Hyderabad-Gaorani		251	534
Berar	252	5,262	4,186
Central Provinces	10	2,067	1.809
Total Oomras	2,647	31,830	12 463
Dustera	672	9.726	1,527
N.W. Provinces	2,768	19.158	3,547
Rajputana	312	2,476	111
Sind-Punjab	794	10,618	785
Broach		1	709
Coompta & Dharwar	100	11,786	5 227
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,207	4 022
Oosmada		1,469	801
Tuneveily & Cambodia	127	6,341	3,664
Persian	5	1140	670
American		198	1,005
Egyptian and African	479	10,703	14,774
Ommlla, Burma & other sorts		10	2,482
Total	7,910	1,.0,563	59,402

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 5th Nov. This year.	Last year
Europe	779	6?,8 3	26,771
Japan & China	575	49,0?6	1,06,931
Coast Ports	18	3, 94	6,852
Up-country by Rail		1,314	3 320
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		13,482	5,274
Total	1,430	1,31,711	1,47,018

COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	5,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. & for Exp	200
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	nil
Total Day's Imports	nil

Mid. Americans Spot:—

Universal Standard 10.49 quiet

Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 21.90

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)—

January	19.99
March	20.20
May	20.23

New York Noon Call—

January	19.97
March	20.18
May	20.17

New Orleans 10 a.m.—

January	20.01
March	19.88

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 5000 Bales

Total Day's Sales on Spec and for Exp. 200 Bales.

Mid. Americans Spot Universal Standard quiet 1058.

Egyptian F G F Sakellaridis 2175

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

November	13.33—.14
December	10.35—.15
January	10.40—.16
March	10.47—.16
April	10.49—.15
May	10.55—.14
July	10.55—.14
October	10.42—.13
November	10.39—.13
EGYPTIANS:—	
November	19.40—.35
January	18.30—.30

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G O C Liverpool.—

November	10.39 —.08
December	10.44 —.06
January	10.49 —.07
February	10.50 —.07
March	10.55 —.08
April	10.55 —.09
May	10.60 —.09
June	10.57 —.10
July	10.59 .10
August	10.54 —.11
September	10.49 —.11
October	10.43 —.12
November	10.39 —.13

Tone—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

November	19.55 —.20
December	18.70 —.20
January	18.40 —.20
February	18.30 —.20
March	18.20 —.20
April	18.15 —.20
May	18.10 —.20
June	18.10 —.20
July	18.10 —.15
August	18.10 —.15
Septembtr	18.10 —.15
October	18.25 —.15
November	18.55 —.15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

Scinde Good 8.00.
Scinde Fully Good 8.40.
Scinde Fine 8.80.
Bengal Good 8.10.
Bengal Fully Good 8.50.
Bengal Fine 8.90.
Oomra Good 8.70.
Oomra Fully Good 9.10.
Oomra Fine 9.50.
Broach Good 9.10.
Broach Fully Good 9.50.
Broach Fine 9.90.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Nov. 7.

Total in Sight 6,918,000 bales.
Egyptian Visible Supply 326,000 bales.
East Indian Visible Supply 111.000 bales.
American Visible Supply 4,405,000 bales.
Other Visible Supply 350.000 bales.
Total Sales 37,000 bales.
East Indian Sales 1,000 bales.
East Indian Stock 21,000 bales.
East Indian Forwarded 2,800 bales.
East Indian Actual Export 200 bales.
East Indian Import of the week 1,000 bales.
American Afloat 273,000 bales.
East Indian Afloat 10,000 bales.
Total Afloat 399,000 bales.
Taking of the world's spinners of American cotton 522.000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS

London Nov. 6.

	Bales.
Total Actual Export	3,000
Total Forwarded consumers	71,000
Total Imports	113,000
Total Stock	587,000
Actual Weekly Sales	37,350
Water Twist	1/6
Printers Cloth	37/6

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 7.

COTTON:—

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	53000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	21000
Day's Exports to Continent	1000
Futurts at New York—	
January	19.85 —.03
March	19.99 —.04
May	19.88 —.12
July	19.32 —.10
Spot Cotton at New York	20.80 —.20
—Do—at New Orleans	19.75 —.07
Futures at New Orleans:—	
January	19.67 —.06
March	19.51 —.01

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 1/16

Demand Bills 4.84-37

Silver Commercial Bars Foreign Mined 6d 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET. CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 7.

FUTURE AT NEW YORK:—

January	19.85—.03
March	19.99—.04
May	19.88—.12
July	19.32—.10

COTTON DELIVERY MID. UPLANDS G.O.C. LIVERPOOL:—

Liverpool, Nov. 7.

January	10.49—.07
March	10.55—.08
May	10.60—.09
July	10.59—.10

LINSEED.

London, Nov. 6.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags—

Nov/Dec £20 1/4 done.

Apl/May £19 1/4 sellers.

Tone:—Steady but very little doing.

Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net—

Months December 36/9 sellers.

Buyers, etc Jan/Apl 36/9 done and sellers

London, Nov. 6.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—

Nov/Dec. £18 1/8. Sellers.

Nov. paid £18 3/9.

J/F. Paid £17 3/8. Buyers.

F/M. £17 7/16. Sellers.

Tone:—Quiet.

Cottonseed Bombay Nov/Dec. £7 3/4. Value inactive.

Castorseed Bombay Nov/Dec. £17 3/4. Sellers slow.

Linseed Bombay N/D. £21 1/8. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, per ton N/D. £20. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Toria, per ton N/D £20/4. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, per ton N/D. £20 3/8. Nominal.

Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore, per ton N/D. £19 3/4. Nominal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Steady.

Yellow Cawnpore N/D. £23 1/4.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATION.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Jute.—Albion 445; Alliance 505.509; Alexandra 0; Anglo-India 395 xd.; Auckland 240.41/8; Barnagore 156; Bally, 183-85; Belvedere 430; Budge-Budge 403.407/8; Caledonian 520; Clive 37/8; Craig 5 4: Cheviot 220; Dalhousie 374; Delta 430; Empire 46/8; Fort Gloster 850; Fort William 327-32; Gourepore 725; Hukumchand 10; Hooghly 67; Howrah 37/8; India 208; Kamarhatty 540-45; Kankanarrah 445-50; Kelvin 745; Kinnison 990.07; Lansdowne 263-66; Lawrence 620/8; Lothian 324; Naihati 442; National 26/14; New Central 520; Northbrook 52; Orient 165.70; Presidency 7/2; Reliance 61/8-62; Standard 400; Union 595. 605; Waverly 7/2; Hessian 21/8; Jute 127. Cotton:—Agra United -/10/-; Dunbar 158; Keshavram Cotton 3/8.

Miscellaneous:—B. I. Corporation 4/4; Madon Theatres 2/7; Imperial Bang 1430; Imperial Conty. 366.

Remarks:—Market opened quiet, closing steady. Tendency uncertain.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

B. C. RATE—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.

Bank's selling D D 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—

Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.

Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/16

Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.

Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—

Bank's selling D D Frcs 892

Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs 962

Bank's buying D D Frcs 947

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T Rs. 115½.

Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 111½.

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 160

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 209

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling D D Rs. 273½

CROSS RATES—

London—New York Dols 4.84 3/4

London—Par's Frcs 122.40

London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.

London—Brussels Frcs 107.00.

London—Rome Liras 123.00

London—Berlin Marks 20.35

TONE OF EXCHANGE—

Exchange Market quiet.

London, Nov. 7.

Tele. Transfers 1/6 3/16 steady.

Bar Gold £4-4-11 1/2 steady.

Bar Silver Spot 32 1/4 steady.

London, Nov. 7.

Warsaw 29.00.

Prague 16368.

Exchange on London at Paris Frcs 12010.

Rentes 3 per cent 46.

Bar Silver (Spot) 32¼.

Bar Silver 2 months hence 32.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Very quiet steady.

Interest day to day loans 3.

Interest 7 days' market loans 3 1/8.

4 per cent since 1-10-25.

Bars Sold £102,000.

London, Nov. 5.

Belgium 10695.

Athens 35500.

Cuban Sugar 10/9 Oct-Nov Value.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov. 6.

Stockholm	18.13
Oslo	22.90
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.15
Prague	163.62

London, Nov. 6.

Exchange on London in Paris 121.25

Exchange on London in Germany 20.36 3/8

Exchange on London in Italy 123.22

New York, Nov. 6.

Demand Bills 48,437

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

3 Months 3 15/16.

6 Months 4-5/16 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.

Money Call 1½ per cent.

1 month 2 per cent.

3 months 3½ per cent.

6 months 4½ per cent.

Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

Tone of Money Market.—Unchanged.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 6.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 15/16.

Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 3/16

Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/2

Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4

5 per cent. Rentes 14.

BULLION.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Sovereigns Ready Rs. 13/4/6.

Sovereigns Forward Rs. 13/5/0.

National Bank Bar Gold Rs 21/6/9.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21/3/3.

Bar gold forward Rs. 21/3/9.

Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/4/0.

Bar silver ready Rs. 72/12/0

Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 72/10/0

Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 72/2/0

London, Nov. 6.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.

Silver ready d. 32-4

Silver forward d. 32-0

TONE OF SILVER:—

India bought. Market dull. China doing nothing. Market uncertain. Expect prices to remain at about the present level.

STOCKS, ETC.

Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90 £86 5/8 unchanged.

Victory Bonds 4 per cent £92 7/8 unchanged.

War Loan 5 per cent 1929/47 £99 7/8 unchanged.

Conversion Loan £75 7/16 unchanged.

Indian Loan 5½ per cent £102¼ unchanged

Indian Loan 7 per cent £104½ unchanged.

Consols 2½ per cent 55 unchanged.

Rupee Paper 3½ per cent 51 unchanged.

Indian Stock 3½ per cent (Sterling Loan) 67 3/8 unchanged.

Government Securities 3 per cent 57 3/8 unchanged.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 0 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 12 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead Country		26 4 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
,, ,, 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 6 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

METALS

London, Nov. 7.

English best Selected Copper £65¾.

Standard Copper G. M. B. £62¾.

Copper Braziers £79½.

Yellow Metal 70¾.

Hard Spelter 33½.

Corrugated Sheets £16½.

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 11 6
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 11 9
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 6
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 3
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 3
Sattara	No. 10½	0 12 0
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 0
Light-House	No. 6½	0 9 14
Japan	No. 40-1	1 3 0
Do.	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Do.	No. 20	0 15 0
Do.	No. 32	1 2 0

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Ready:—21-4-0.

Vaida Magsar—Opening 21-3-9, at 6 p.m. 21-3-9.

Vaida Posh—Opening 21-4-0, at 6 p.m. 21-4-0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Magsar—Opening 0-1-3.

Vaida Posh—Opening 0-2-0.

Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Ready:—72-12-0.

Vaida Kartak—Opening 72-11-0, Lowest 72-9-0, Hiihest 72-12-0. at 6 p.m. 72-11-0.

Vaida Magsar—Opening 72-1-0, Lowest 71-15-0, Highest 72-3-0, at 6 p.m. 72-1-0.

Vaida Posh—Opening 71-10-0, Lowest 71-8-0, Highest 71-12-0, at 6 p.m. 71-9-0.

Teji Mandi:—

Vaida Kartak—Opening .....

Vaida Magsar—Opening 1-0-0.

Vaida Posh—Opening 1-7-0.

Tone:—Market steady.

BARLEY.

London, Nov. 7.

Karachi Barley Oct/Nov nominal 36.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68-6.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-38 Rs. 86-8.

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95/8

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/12

5 per cent. Loan (Tad Free) Due 1933, Rs 99/8.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-7.

5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105-2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1939, Rs. 100-8

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1937, Rs. 101-7.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1930, Rs. 103/10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 105

6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 108-14.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 75.

4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-14.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.

6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 100-8.

Tone of market:—Quiet but steady.

SHARES

London, Nov. 7.

Hongkong Bank	£13?½
Chartered Bank	£19 3/?
National Bank	£46½
P and O Bank	£9 11/16
Eastern Bank	£?

SHARE BAZAAR.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

Market is closed to-day for Clearing settlement day. Market will re-open on 11th day of November 1925.

RUBBER.

London, Nov. 7.

Para Up River Fine Spot D/J sellers 45

Tone:—Steady.

Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot Nov sellers 47 3/4

Tone:—Firm closed quieter

Ribbed Smoked Sheets paid sellers 47 3/4.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Nov. 7.

Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—

Jan/Mar sellers 14/6

July/Sept sellers 14

Fine White Java C & F Bombay—

Jan/Mar sellers 14/8½

Fine White Java, C & F Karachi—

Jan/Mar sellers 14/9½

WHEAT

London, Nov. 7

Berletta Russo—63½ lbs J/F sellers 49/6.

Rozario Santa FE—62½lbs J/F sellers 51/6

Tone:—Firmly held quiet smaller shipments.

Australian D/J sellers 53

Choice White Karachi O/N nominal 56

Tone:—Firmly held quiet smaller shipment.

Wheat afloat to United Kingdom 1,580,000 quarters.

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 7.

Shade dearer demand quiet.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) £18 3/16 N/D Sellers. £17½ J/F Sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £7 5/8 N/D normal quiet.

Castorseed Bombay £17½ N/D Sellers.

Linseed Bombay £21 1/8 N/D normal.

Rapeseed Ferozepore Usual Bold per ton not quoted.

Rapeseed Toria per ton £20¼ N/D Sellers.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat per ton £20 3/8 N/D normal.

Rapeseed Brown Cawnpore per ton £19 5/8 N/D Sellers.

Yellow Cawnpore £23¼ N/D.

NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 7th November 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate.	Difference.
NEW YORK	19.88	19.80 —.08	19.85	—.03
LIVERPOOL	10.56	10.40 —.16	10.49	—.07

Sewri Rs. 390.4.0

Khandi Rs. 390.8.0

Khandi Cut Rs. 390.4.0

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

First LL. B. Exmn. Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Swaraj Party, Pt. Motilal Nehru, M.L.A. to speak on "The Future Programme of the Swaraj Party", Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, NOV. 10.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 12.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

2nd LL.B. Exam. result, 2 p.m.

	Sunrise	Sunset.
Nv. 9 (Mon.)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m.
Nv. 10 (Tue.)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.
Nv. 11 (Wed.)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m
Nv. 12 (Thu.)	6h. 44m.	6h. 3m.
Nv. 13 (Fri)	6h. 44m.	6h. 2m.
Nv. 14 (Sat.)	6h. 45m.	6h. 2m.
Nv. 15 (Sun.)	6h. 45m.	6h 1m

Domestic Occurrence.

KAPOL DEATH.

MODI—Sheth Jamnadas Lakmidas J. P. died yesterday (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at his residence. His Oothama ceremony will be performed to-day at 4 p.m. (B.T.) at his residence, Kabalbai Building, Barbai Mohalla, Bombay.

PHADKE AT WEMBLEY.—A report has been received from London that a medal and a certificate have been awarded to Mr. R. K. Phadke for his Art Exhibition at Wembley.

POSTAL NOTICE—Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Borneo Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 1 p.m. on Tuesday the 10th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The P and O mail steamer "Rawalpindi" with the mails from Bombay of 24th ultimo arrived at Marseilles at 7 a.m. on the 6th instant. Passengers travelling by the P and O Special Train were due to arrive in London on Saturday afternoon. The mails left by the Mail Special and would be delivered in London on Sunday morning.

The O S K steamer "Hamburg Maru" left Colombo on Friday the 6th and is due to arrive in Bombay at daylight on the 10th instant.

PATHE.

Mary Prevost and Monte Blue whose names have become imbedded in the mind of every film fan by reason of their work in "The Marriage Circle", will be seen in another outstanding photo play, "How to educate a wife." This picture adapted from a story by Elinor Glyn, tackles a subject that is dear to the hearts of nearly every man and Woman, married or unmarried, happy or unhappy. It is romantic in charm and the plot is so realistic and human that one feels himself experiencing the joys and vicissitudes of the actors.

SWARAJISTS MEETING TO-DAY.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, a public meeting will be held at the Gaiety Theatre to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Balubhai T. Desai, K. F. Nariman, T. C. Goswami, Jayasukhlal Mehta, and others will speak on the "Future Programme of the Swaraj Party". Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta will preside. Special accommodation will be provided for ladies.

DADAR RLY. CROSSING.

Hon. Secretary of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association in a letter addressed to the Agents, B.B. & C.I. Rly., and G. I. P. Rly., Bombay, draws their attention to the hardship caused to pedestrians while crossing the Railway lines owing to their having to pass through narrow wicket gates all throughout the day. Should they have any doubt as to the veracity of the complaint he would be pleased to meet any of their officers on the spot and to satisfy him as to the genuineness of the same. The premature and indiscreet action of the Railway authorities in having the gates permanently closed before the contemplated foot over-bridge from end to end was erected, is regretted, and he requests them to take early steps either to have the gate wings worked as before keeping them closed to the public only when the trains have to pass, or to provide 2 separate wickets adequately wide for ingress and egress.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Sir B. N. Mitra was to have left Delhi on Saturday for Calcutta.

The most Reverend the Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India had the honour of dining at Belvedere on Saturday.

Sir S. H. Freemantle is shortly proceeding on leave preparatory to retirement.

HON. MR. V. J. PATEL.

BANDRA MUNICIPALITY PRESENTS ADDRESS.

The Bandra Municipality presented an address to the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel at the Petit's School premises, Bandra.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel on arrival was received by Messrs. E. B. Gimi, Tendulkar, Antia, R. D. Bell, the Commissioner, of the Bombay Suburban Division and S. M. Bharucha, (Collector of the Bombay Suburban District) and was welcomed by the school children.

Mr. Ignatius D'Monte, President of the Bandra Municipality, who was in the chair, then read the address, in which reference was made to Mr. Patel's "ardent patriotism, his enduring services in the cause of national freedom and his love for the motherland besides the manifold contributions to and activities in the promotion of national welfare." The address particularly referred to the one characteristic in Mr. Patel's life viz. the fact that while absorbed in vital questions of great national importance, he had not forgotten the Town and the District, which he has made his home and which had been the training ground of his political career so to say. As a member of the Bandra Municipality his name would always be cherished by citizens of Bandra as a pioneer of free and compulsory primary education. Both as a member of the Bandra Municipality and the Thana District Local Board he had dealt with problems of local self-government in the ablest manner.

Referring to his work as the Lord Mayor of the city of Bombay the address praised the tact and impartiality with which he conducted the affairs of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

In conclusion the address expressed the hope that his high qualities would enable him to steer clear of all difficulties and obstacles in his progress as the president of the Assembly.

MR. PATEL'S REPLY.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, in replying to the address, thanked the citizens of Bandra for the great honour they had done him that evening. He said that they had referred to his public activities for the cause of the motherland. Mr. Patel said that he would refrain from being drawn into a discussion of any political question but he could not refrain from thanking them all for the recognition of all the services, humble though they be, he might have rendered for the cause of their country. He valued this address of the Municipality, more especially as he remembered that for ever so long the Bandra Municipality had not presented an address to any one, whether official or non-official.

Speaker then said that he wanted confidence from all the people of this country and from all schools of political thought as his position as the President of the Legislative Assembly required him to inspire confidence in all classes of people. He was glad to find that whatever place he had visited, he had been instrumental in bringing about unity between various parties in the country. It was a matter of great satisfaction to him that all the parties had come together on the same platform to do him honour.

PRIMARY AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

Continuing, Mr. Patel said it was true that he was connected with the Bandra Municipality some years ago not only as a member but as the chairman of the School's Committee and it was in his time that free and compulsory primary education was first introduced. He might tell them that Bandra was the first in the whole of India to introduce free and compulsory education.

He then said that from collective experience of his working on all these boards, in Gujarat, Bombay and Thana districts, he felt convinced that in order to make Local Self-Government in India successful, it was absolutely necessary that the executive and the board must work in perfect harmony and that there must be complete co-operation between them.

In conclusion, Mr. Patel said that every effort should be made to collect taxes and no slackness should be tolerated by the board in that matter. They should take the executive to task if there was any relaxation in collecting taxes. He hoped and requested the president and members of the municipality to take it in the spirit in which those words had been uttered.

SENSATIONAL KARNATAK CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, Nov. 2.

"Is the will genuine or forgery," this question is agitating the ingenuity of the litigating public of Karnatak and exercising the judicial mind of Mr. V M. Ferrers, District Judge, Dharwar. One Laxman Raghavendra Desai, a wealthy Brahmin landlord of Sudi, a village in Dharwar District died on 5th November 1924 leaving behind him property valued at lacs an aged mother, two widows an orphan granddaughter, a cousin Guru-Bhimarao and the contested will. The two widows have found in Mr. S. G. Welinkar the well-known criminal lawyer, their champion and contend that the will is a forgery. While the executor has relied on the advocacy of Mr. Azad. Instructing these eminent counsel there is an army of leading local pleaders Messrs. C. G. Hulkoti, Joshi, Sawaka Gunjikar, Yergop, Gudiranged on either side Messrs. Hardkos and Son, handwriting experts up-hold the genuineness while Mr. Gujjar impeaches it.

BAWLA CASE CONVICTS.

EXECUTIONS DELAYED PENDING ORDERS.

The execution of Shafi Ahmed and Shamrao R. Dighe, the two prisoners condemned to death in Bawla murder case which was to take place on Saturday, has not been carried out as we understand the Jail Superintendent of Gomercary Jail has not yet received orders from the Government. As a general rule about a dozen persons are allowed from outside to witness the execution but in this particular case the jail authorities, it is stated, are not going to admit anybody except the relatives of the condemned men. They have received a number of applications for admission to witness the execution and it is to be seen what course the jail authorities take on the last day. It is reported that the remains of the condemned men would be taken away to Indore after the execution for which special arrangements are made.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Patna.—Mr. B. Das, M.L.A., who had been to Delhi in connection with the question of the amalgamation of the Oriya-speaking tracts of the Madras Presidency with Orissa, in the course of an interview told an Associated Press representative that the matter was receiving favourable consideration by Government and that no definite decision had been arrived at. There was no foundation whatsoever for the report regarding the creation of an Oriya sub-province.—A. P.

Allahabad.—At a meeting of Agra Provincial Zamindars' Association presided over by Nawab Muhammad Yusuf, M.L.C., the advisability of a joint conference with the British Indian Association at Lucknow was approved of. This conference will deliberate on the Agra Tenancy Bill.—A. P.

Lahore.—The Northern India Quadrangular Cricket Tournament will be held in Lahore from January 30th. The majority of the Tournament Committee have agreed to hold the competition on the communal basis as before.—A. P.

Calcutta.—The Indian Mining Federation has sent a representation to the Secretary, Commerce Department on the question of protection to the Indian Coal industry. The Federation regretted that the terms of reference for enquiry by the Tariff Board were unduly too narrow and hoped that the terms of reference would be enlarged by including duty on fuel oil.—A.P.

Delhi.—Yar Muhamed Khan, son of a pensioned Risaldar, Faquir Muhamed Khan, and Misri Chand, son of Diwan Tekchand, Commissioner, Ambala, have been selected for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, to attend the course commencing about 4th February next.—A.P.

At a tea-party held at Panchgani an address was given by the students of the Darul-Uloom (Muslim High School) on the eve of the departure of Mr. Sheikh Abdul Hamid, on Saturday last, who is leaving the chair for the bar.

A caste meeting of the Bhuj Audich Kharadi Samvay was held at Bhuj on the 4th instant, when Acharya Jayshankar Narbheram presided. It was resolved by the caste to excommunicate Mr. Vithalji Keshavji Dave (Educational Inspector, Cutch State) with his family, for sitting with Antyajs at the meetings held during Gandhiji's visit to Cutch.

In accordance with old usage of the ruling family of Jammu and Kashmir the period of Mourning connected with the demise of his late Highness Maharaja Sir Partapsingh Bahadur closes to-day (Monday) and, consequently, no condolence deputations can be received after to-day.

Armistice Day in Poona is, this year, taking the form of a special Remembrance Parade in which all the troops in garrison in Poona and Kirkee with (the exception of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners) will take part. The last named parade separately on their own ground at East Kirkee and lay wreaths on their own war memorial. The rest of the garrison assemble on the Poona Gymkhana cricket ground just before 11 a.m.—A. P.

Allahabad.—Sir Clement Hindley, Chief Commissioner of Railways visited Shamsunder Memorial College at Chandausi on 5th instant accompanied by Lady Hindley, Mr. Hadow, Member, Railway Board and a number of railway officials who were on a visit to that station.—A. P.

Moulana Zafarali Khan of Lahore who halted at Karachi, on his way to the Hedjaz is reported to have been assaulted by Hanfi Mussalmans at a public meeting.—(A. P.)

Madras.—At a meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce is was resolved to advise the Government of Madras that in the opinion of the Chamber the proposed legislation of the Legislative Bodies Corrupt Practice Bill was both necessary and desirable.—A. P.

Calcutta.—At a meeting of the Indian Telegraph Union a resolution was passed strongly protesting against the acceptance of the Ryan Committee's recommendations, deploring Government's indifference in not replying to their repeated requests and urging the members to continue their policy of loyal co-operation in the service till the Government's reply was received, or till they showed by their action that they were not prepared to pay any heed to their reasonable demands.—A. P.

Allahabad, November 5th.—At the Allahabad High Court Justices Roys and Dalal have accepted application of the Local Government filed against the order of the Sessions Judge, Muttra, who set aside the security order for keeping the peace passed against a man named Sebhadas for assaulting two European military officers.—A. P.

The Governor of the Punjab will open the proceedings of the next session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at the University Hall Lahore, on the 23rd instant. —A. P.

KOLHAPUR RACES.

DICKY BIRD WINS MAHARAJA CUP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KOLHAPUR, Nov. 7.

To-day's sports have undoubtedly been a great success and being a Cup day His Highness the Maharaja drove in State accompanied with Lieutenant-General Sir Harold and Lady Walker immediately after the first race and were received by the Stewards amidst loud acclamations from all. The beautiful Cup was won by Mr. Cotton's Dicky Bird well ridden by Burns who had previously ridden two winners and a place. Incidently it may be mentioned that Dicky Bird is the first winner trained by Mr. L. H. Hewitt who again had another winner in Grey Fox. The punters had another disastrous day. The Cup was kindly handed over to Mr. Cotton by Lady Walker.

Details:—

THE GUJRI PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for Arabs in class two which have not won a race since 31st March, 1925, and all Arabs in class three.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's MUNTAHA, 8-1, Burn 1
Maharaja of Rajpipla's SECURITY, 9-1, Townsend 2
Mr Shantidas Askaran's SULIKE, 7-5, S Black 3
Mr Moosa Fara's SHAHIR, 9-10, Meekings 4

Also ran:—Kooleb 9-13, Silver King 8-4, Last Call 8-4, Detective 8-2, Feroze-shah 8-1, Knight Bachelor 8-1, Sooroor 8-1, Ziah 7-8, Tripoli 7-8, Agab 7-2.

Won by ¾ length, ½ length, neck.
Time:—1 min. 9 1/5 secs.
Betting:—5/2 against Shahir, 3/1 against Muntaha, 4/1 Silver King, 5/1 Ziah, 8/1 Security, Last Call. 12/1 Kooleb and Sooroor, 20/1 Sulike and others.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 14; Places Rs. 5-8, Rs. 13 and Rs. 15-4.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE. Division I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Rs. 2,250 presented by W. I. T. C., Ltd.). Handicap for Arabs in class three.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr Sabrimulla Abid's WATCHMAKER 7-3, McQuade 1
Mr Ebrahim Hazamy's MOHANDIS, 8-6, Burn 2
Mr Syedshini's GATIA, 8-0, Japheth ... 3

Also ran:—Telegraph 9-0, Lucknow 8-5, Badran 8-1, Panipat 7-11.

Won by neck, head, neck.
Time:—1 min. 23 3/5 secs.
Betting:—2/1 against Mohandis, 5/2 against Gatia, 4/1 against Telegraph, 5/1 against Lucknow, 6/1 against Watchmaker, 12/1 against Badran and Panipat.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 11-8; Places Rs. 5 and Rs. 4-8.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for country-breds.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Nawabzada Sayeed Uzaffar Khan's BHOPAL HOPE, 9-7, Jackson 1
Maharaja of Dhar's DEVOTION, 8-13, Perkins 2
Maharaja of Dhar's ESME, 8-3, M Hoyt 3

Also ran:—Sugar Kilanti 8-5, Panhala 7-12, Come On 7-8, Shevanti 7-6.

Won by head, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 17 3/5 secs.
Betting:—5/4 against Bhopal Hope, 7/2 against Sugar Kilanti, 7/1 against Shevanti, 10/1 the others.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7-12; Places Rs. 4-4 and Rs. 9.

THE TURF CLUB PLATE. Division II.—Distance 6 furlongs.

(Rs. 2,250 presented by W. I. T. C. Ltd.).

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr Farajshapshap's GENTLE PRINCE, 8-12, Meekings 1
Mr. Moosa Faras' HOPEFUL, 7-11, M Hoyt 2
Maj Whitton's PRINCE ROYAL, 8-6 3
Mr Shah's RIFLE, 7-4 4

Also ran:—Aga 9-0, Mashalla 8-10, Moobarib 8-7, Makdam 8-2, Lucky Prince 8-1, Vital 7-10.

Won by head, ½ length, neck.
Time:— (?)
Betting:—2/1 against Prince Royal, 3/1 against Mushalla, 4/1 against Gentle Prince, 6/1 against Vital, 10/1 the others.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 13-12; Places Rs. 3-12, Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 2-12.

THE PANHALA PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Handicap for horses in classes three and four.

Winner Rs. 2,000; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr Goculdas' OJIRA, 8-1, F Black 1
Maharaja of Mysore's SANDRA, 9-1, Jackson 2
Mr Bence's PHLOX, 7-13, C Hoyt 3

Also ran:—Ceremony 7-8, Island Lord 7-6, Neaptide 7-6.

Won by ¾ length, neck.
Time:—1 min. 15 4/5 secs.
Betting:—3/2 against Ceremony, 2/1 against Sandra, 3/1 Phlox, 8/1 Ojira, 10/1 Neaptide and Island Lord.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19-8; Places Rs. 5 and Rs. 5-12.

THE PUNCHGANGA PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in class three.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr Ahmed Hazamy's YEMAN, 8-8, Burn 1*
Mr Ebrahim Gasebi's DHAREEN, 8-3, C Hoyt 1*
Mr Contractor's KADDA, 7-2, Japheth 3
Mr Rajamahomed Vazir's AHYID, 8-6 3

*Dead-heat.

Also ran:—Panama 9-0, Fayez 8-13, Mighty 8-6, Bakhit 8-4, Rose 7-13, Farkud 7-11.

Won by dead-heat head, ¾ length.
Time:—1 min. 8 1/5 secs.
Betting:—2/1 against Yeman, 4/1 against Dhareen, 6/1 against Ahyid and Farkud, 10/1 the rest.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 2/8 Yeman, and Rs. 7 Dhareen, Places Rs. 2-12, Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 5-12.

THE MAHARAJA CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Cup value Rs. 700 presented by His Highness the Chatrapati Maharaja of Kolhapur, G.C.I.E. Handicap for horses in classes three and four.

Winner the Cup and Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 700; third Rs. 300.

Mr. Cotton's DICKY BIRD, 9-0, Wise 1
Mr Noble's MUSK RAT, 9-0, Burn ... 2
Mr Roy's FLORAL FETE, 8-3, Townsend 3

Also ran:—Zara 7-9.

Won by ¾ length, 2 lengths, 2 lengths.
Time:—2 mins. 11 secs.
Betting:—5/4 against Floral Fete, 3/1 against Dicky Bird, 4/1 against Musk Rat, 5/1 Zara.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 7-8; Places Rs. 4, and Rs. 5-12.

THE PUNCHGANGA PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Handicap for Arab ponies 14 hands and under in class three.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Mr Ebrahim Deeb's SAWI, 8-0, McQuade 1
Nawabzada Zaferkhan's MUNDOOR, 9-0, C Hoyt 2
Mr Joshirao's AMRIN, 7-12, Harrison 3
Mr Jussoomoney's ESSER, 8-4, Clarke 4

Also ran:—Muzyed 8-12, Nevis 8-10, Golden Key 8-9, Zaid 8-7, Caesar 8-1.

Won by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths, 1½ lengths.
Time:—1 min. 8 2/5 secs.
Betting:—5/2 against Nevis, 4/1 Sawi, 5 Mundoor and Esser, 6/1 against Amrin, and Zaid, 8/1 against Muzyed, 10/1 against Golden Key and Caesar.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 8-4; Places Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-4.

THE ARAB SELLING PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

For maiden Arabs entered to be sold for Rs. 2,000 or under weight age.

Winner Rs. 1,000; second Rs. 300; third Rs. 200.

Mr Goculdas' GREY FOX, 8-13, Townsend 1
Malmaharaji's VARID, 8-13, Stokes ... 2
Rajmohmed Vazir's CHANCHOON, 8-6, Bowley 3

Also ran:—Wireless 7-12.

Won by 1 length, 2 lengths.
Time:—1 min. 25 secs.
Betting:—5/4 against Grey Fox, 3/2 against Varid and Chanchoon.
Tote paid:—Win Rs. 4-8; Places Rs. 3-4 and Rs. 4.

RUGBY UNION.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following are the results of the principal Rugby Football matches played in the Rugby Union to-day:—

Blackheath 3, Oxford University 5; Leicester 3, Cambridge University 3; London Scottish 6, Guy's Hospital nil; Harlequins 9, Newport 10, Ross Ivn Park 3, London Welsh nil; Plymouth 17, Old Blues 3, Old Merchant Taylors nil, Richmond 11; Old Edwardians 8, Bath nil; Bradford 2, Edinburgh Academicals 11; Bristol 15, Devonpere Services 3; Coventry 12, Northampton nil; Portsmouth Services 8, Cardiff nil; Aberavon 6, Abertillery 3; Cross Keys 15, Llanelly 9; Neath 6, Bridgend nil; Gloucester 15, Swansea 14; Glasgow Academicals 11, Watsonians 6; Glasgow High School 19, West of Scotland nil; Edinburgh Wanderers nil; Heriotonians 8; Edinburgh Institute 8; Hillheadians 3.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

In a county championship match, Cheshire beat Lancashire by 17 points to nil at Birkenhead Park, Yorkshire beat Durham by 23 points to 0, at Blaydon, Cumberland beat Northumberland by 9 points to 5 at Gosforth and Cornwall beat Somerset by 23 points to 6 at Stives.

LEAGUE RESULTS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The following are the results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION:—Birmingham nil, Bolton one; Blackburn 2, Leeds 2; Bury 1, Newcastle 1; Cardiff City 5, Leicester 2; Everton 1, Manchester United 3; Manchester City 2, Arcenal 5; Sheffield United 4, Aston Villa 1; Sunderland 2, Burnley 2; Tottenham 4, West Ham 2; West Bromwich 4, Notts County 4.

In the First Division the match between Huddersfield and Liverpool and in the second division the match between Bradford City and Swansea were postponed owing to grounds being waterlogged.

SECOND DIVISION:—Barnsley 2, Stoke 1; Blackpool 3; Preston 1; Chelsea 3; Stockport 2; Clapton Orient 1, Oldham 2; Darlington 4, South Shields 1; Derby 2, Wolverhampton nil; Hull 1, Fulham nil; Nottingham Forest 3, Portsmouth 1; Port Vale 4, Sheffield Wednesday 3; Southampton 3, Middlesbrough 1.

THIRD DIVISION—(Southern Section):—Aberdare nil, Gillingham 1; Brentford 1, Luton nil; Brighton 3, Merthyr 1; Bristol City nil, Bristol Rovers nil; Crystal Palace 1, Queen's Park Rangers nil; Millwall nil, Bournemouth 1; Northampton 2, Charlton 1; Norwich 3, Reading 1; Plymouth 1, Swindon 1; Southend 3, Exeter 1; Watford 5, Newport 1.

THIRD DIVISION—(Northern Section):—Ashington nil, Durham 1; Barrow 1, Accrington 2; Coventry 7, Rotherham nil; Crewe 1, Tramere 1; Doncaster nil, Bradford 3; Lincoln 5, Wallsall 1; Nelson 1, Halifax 1; New Brighton 3, Rochdale nil; Southport 1, Chesterfield 3; Wigan 1, Hartlepools nil; Wrexham 4, Grimsby 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.—Aberdeen 2, Celtic 4; Airdrieonians 2, Clydebank nil; Cowdenbeath 3, Hibernians 1; Dundee 3, Partick 1; Falkirk 2, Morton nil; Hearts 1, Dundee United nil; Kilmarnock 3, St. Johnstone 2; Motherwell 5, Raith nil; Queen's Park 3, Rangers 6; Sto. Muren 1; Hamilton nil.

AMATEUR FOOTBALL.

In Amateur Football International, England beat Ireland by 6 goals to 4, at Maidstone.—Reuter.

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

KUBES—WELTERWEIGHT CHAMPION OF INDIA.

SEAMAN HALL CHALLENGES ANY MAN IN INDIA UP TO 11 STONE.

A most interesting and successful programme was put up for the boxing enthusiasts of Bombay last night. Something exceptional was evidently expected as the house was crowded to an extreme—nor were the spectators disappointed. There was enormous enthusiasm but for all that the house was exceptionally well behaved.

K. D. POCHKHANAWALLA (9 st.) vs. H. JUDGE (9 st.) 4 ROUNDS.

The fight was a decidedly good show but was somewhat marred by too much swinging. Pochkhanawalla had the punch and strength and got in several effective punches to the jaw in the second and third rounds. Judge tried to counter by in fighting but Pochkhanawalla put the issue beyond doubt by showing that he could hold his own at close quarters as well.

DENSIL MARTIN (8st. 2lbs.) vs. R. S. OOMRIGAR (8st. 11b.) 4 ROUNDS.

Martin had the advantage of reach and height and concentrated on Oomrigar's head while Oomrigar being shorter found opportunities to hand some quite effective punches on his opponents body. In the second round Oomrigar changed his target to the head but Martin drove him down to his former tactics by several blows on the jaw. Martin showed his ringcraft to advantage but Oomrigar was not easy to beat. Martin's skill gained him the advantage however and he well earned the verdict in his favour.

TOM CARTER (9st. 5 lbs.) vs. F. MERCHANT (9st. 12lbs.) 4 ROUNDS.

Merchant's 7lbs. advantage told considerably. He pressed from the start and his heavier punches drove Carter to swings which appeared somewhat wild. Though the result was obvious almost from the start, Carter put up a gallant fight and took full advantage of Merchant's tendency to expose his body. In the last round Carter was absolutely tired out but struck out to the last proving himself a game loser. It afterwards transpired that Carter fought in a shaky state of health and was taken to hospital after the fight.

JACK D'SOUZA (9st. 6lbs). vs. KID CHARLIE (10st. 11 lbs.) TEN ROUNDS.

Seaman Hall (Europe) sent a challenge to the winner of this contest and also to Milton Kubes.

Kid took the initiative for a start. His weight and experience gained him a big advantage. The fight consisted mainly of violent rushes and short rapid encounters at close quarters. D'Souza seemed in better condition than Kid Charlie and assumed the offensive in the third, fourth and fifth rounds, but Kid put a stop to this in the sixth round. Kid now started to show his superiority in sticking power, and tired D'Souza out by heavy punches to the head and nearly ended the fight by a letting blow on the solar plexus at the end of the tenth round. The gong interrupted anything further and the verdict was given to Kid Charlie.

MILTON KUBES (10 st. 6 lbs.) vs. CARLO BROWNE (10 st. 5 lbs.) TEN ROUNDS.

Kubes did all the attacking and it needed no prophet to foretell the result. He entirely outclassed Browne from the start though it was plain that Browne meant to put up a fight. In the third round Kubes delivered two or three heavy body punches and put Browne on the boards on two occasions. Browne stuck it bravely till the end of the round when the decision was given to Kubes.

CLARRIE NIEL (9 st. 6 lbs.) vs. RALPH MARTIN (9 st. 8 lbs.) EIGHT ROUNDS.

Niel attacked from the start and fought well with both hands. His straight left being particularly effective. Niel was not keen on mixing matters and preferred fighting out, but Martin who had received heavy punishment found it convenient to get to close quarters and endeavour to reach Niel's body. Niel proved himself no mean opponent and easily won the verdict.

P. O. BOB SPILLER (12 st.) vs. GUNNER MELVIN (12 st. 2 lbs.) TEN ROUNDS.

Spiller entered the ring thoroughly fit and nothing seemed to tire him and in the first round he showed clearly that he was the master of the situation, setting a hot pace which Melvin found too much for him. In rounds two and three Spiller had things very much his own way, as Melvin, who had by this time realised it to be a losing game, tried to muffle those punches which had given him so much trouble in the previous rounds. In the last three rounds it was quite obvious to every one present, including Melvin himself that Spiller was superior and Kubes, who had previously announced his desire to meet the winner, will find that he has in Spiller no mean opponent.

HUBLI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HUBLI, Nov. 6.

The annual general meeting of the Hubli Taluka Congress Comcittee took place yesterday and the elections of office bearers and representatives to the district and provincial bodies as well as of delegates to Cawnpore Congress were held.

Doctor Hardikar, General Secretary, Hindustani Sevadel leaves to-day for Cawnpore with about a dozen trained volunteers. He will remain in Cawnpore till the Congress is over and will train and organise volunteers for the Cawnpore Congress.

The anniversary of the death of Mr. Narayanrao Joshi who was drowned at Mugadkhan Hubli Training Camp of Karnatakdal takes place on the 9th.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

NOTICE.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LD., Lahore, and its branches are receiving season deposits at rates to be enquired.

B. N. SINGH,
Secretary.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1925.

A LIVE POLICY.

The Swaraj Party ought to congratulate itself on the lead of Pundit Motilal Nehru who combines in himself the gifts of personality, courage and lucid perspective. Not long ago a Moderate contemporary remarked that some friend of Pundit Motilal ought to advise him against making a fetish of discipline in the Party, but before the public meeting on Saturday Pundit Motilal declared that the Executive of the Party could not afford to be a respector of persons. Nagpur was his vindication. He has acted according to his professions at the risk of private discord, but the assertion of principle and personality has given to the Swarajists an extended sway among the people. We are glad that the Swarajists do not propose either to effect a retreat or to camouflage a retreat. The peril that recently surrounded the Swaraj Party was one of suspicion and acrimony regarding their mission. A very small section began to murmur that the Swarajists ought to plumb for responsive co-operation which in concrete terms meant the acceptance of office and the translation of Lord Sinha's ante-diluvian counsel. Lord Sinha is spreading out shop-soiled material. The responsive co-operationists imagine that by some terminological legerdemain they may combine the pledges to the electorate with the advice of Lord Sinha to take up office and work the Reforms for all they are worth. Pundit Motilal has cogently argued that those who have experimented with the Reforms have found them a failure; indeed, to use Mr. Chintamani's words, diarchy succeeded for some time in so far as the administration had been a departure from diarchy. To pretend to make the best of a thing is very often to make the worst of it. As far as the Swarajists are concerned there cannot be any compromise in the absence of response from the Government. Mr. C. R. Das expected some response, but the Government have since his death provided the reality of adamant opposition. We have to-day to take the situation at that stage. Pundit Motilal, in his memorable address proceeded on the premise that we ought to have no more illusions. He, no doubt, established the solidarity of the Party by the censure of Mr. Tambe and the assertion of its original objects; they are relatively small things compared with the mission of the party. Liberals, who tire us with the maxim that politics is a science of empirical progress cannot cavil at the live policy of the Swaraj Party. It should be judged by the test of adherence to the motive and purpose of its existence. Mr. T. G. Goswami said that brave speeches alone could not entitle an individual to the claim of the Swarajist attitude; it is the consistency of the attitude that counts. Having no more illusions, we have to settle the next programme of action by the Swaraj Party which is the most dynamic element in the political field.

The Swarajists have tried the weapon of the Legislatures, but in doing so they did not confine themselves to any dream of endless legislative manoeuvrings. The public ought to realise the fact. We have the word of Pundit Motilal that the function of the Party in the Councils is not merely to encourage the spirit of resistance, to oppose the acceptance of office and to throw out supplies before the settlement of grievances. They are preliminaries, very essential preliminaries perhaps, but still only preliminaries. They have contributed to the integrity of latent defiance among the people, but as far as the bureaucracy is concerned, they have not convinced the Government of the grim seriousness of the people to achieve Swaraj. The Government regard their work as idle demonstrations having no stimulating effect among the masses. Had the Swarajists stopped here, the Government would have been justified in treating it as stage-thunder. Like many sceptical No-changers, the Government professed to regard it all as bluff without any logical sequel, but the decision of Swarajists to push their cause and secure the support of the Cawnpore Congress brings their policy into the focus of popularity and mass-response. The tendency is important, because the triple pledge of Swarajists had a declared consummation. It is the reversion to the Doctrine of direct action of which the refusal of taxes is but one plank. Under the direction of Pundit Motilal, the Swarajists have not ceased to keep their hand on the pulse of the nation; they realise that the artillery of council-action must be supported from without. In exhausting council-possibilities, they have tutored the people into a definite realisation of the final efficacy of their own initiative. The Councils could not have been tested more meticulously than by the efforts of the Swarajists; the Government could not have been more importunately advised to follow the lines of conciliation than by them. The result is, however, a challenge to aggressive action. We must not be horrified at the logical outcome of Council-failure, for the Congress has to face it after the serial disappointments of the Swarajists.

The Swarajists have by their renewed attitude thoroughly refuted the imputation that they are Moderates in disguise. The Moderates think that "constitutional" agitation has behind it intangible sanctions. It has nothing of the kind in the absence of true constitutional agitation, which rests on the theory that only what is representative of the people can be constitutional; and whatever is representative of them is constitutional. More than that, orthodox agitation relying on lungs and ink, does not catch the imagination of the masses, for it is but a mode of instruction by superior folk for superior folk. If Council manoeuvres are exhausted, the Congress should decide the next stage, which to us is clear and compelling. Pundit Motilal repeats that resistance, the refusal of patronage in office and the rejection of supplies before grievances do not compose the alpha and the omega of Swarajist policy. As the Government are treating them as the evidence of frivolous pique, the Swarajists propose to proceed further in the direction of their fourth resource. Its assertion ought to infuse courage into the faint-hearted. Mr. Nariman disclosed at the meeting the ignoble attempt of a large number of so-called Swarajists in the Bombay Council to secure exemption from the pledge of resistance and to follow what is called responsive co-operation. The application to the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party was misplaced. As the Bombay Swarajists had got the suffrages of the people on an undertaking quite distinct from responsive co-operation, it was the business of waverers to resign and appeal for an electoral revocation rather than to entreat the dispensation of the Executive Committee. All will deplore the episode, including honest officials who realise the sanctity of basic electoral mandates. We do not want to rub it in, but we are glad that the Executive Committee have pulled up the stragglers. Pundit Motilal's speech was not only a re-assertion of mandate and principle but a call to the people to prepare for the Cawnpore Congress. The spirit of the country is amenable to a forward call. We have been long in the trough of inertia. The phase is changing and since the Government refuse to move without ultimate sanctions, the people will be equal to the truth that the preparation and school of direct action is direct action itself. The new spirit is not exactly wedded to the Charkha and the Yarn, although the boycott of foreign cloth will be a prelude of action. It is a definite phase calling for support to the Swaraj Party, who have discovered limits to the patience of council-petitions. Pundit Motilal's message comes as a breath of fresh air in a stagnant atmosphere, and all Congressmen should recognise that the time of drowsy waiting has passed. Bombay Swarajists ought to regard it a valuable message, because in India there are few more liabe to flabby counsel than they are.

PROHIBITION AND BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

The Bombay Legislative Council has unanimously accepted Mr. R. G. Pradhan's resolution for a small committee consisting of members of the Legislative Council and a few experts "to consider and report on the financial measures that should be introduced in order to give full effect to the policy of prohibition of the traffic in alcoholic drinks and drugs." In other words, the Bombay Government did not, this time, obstruct Mr. Pradhan in his commendable and courageous campaign to get a move on with this question of prohibition. This attitude of the Executive, assuming that it is not inspired by the secret hope of securing, with the help of a packed committee, a verdict against early prohibition on financial grounds, is in refreshing contrast with its refusal to allow introduction some time ago to a Bill of Mr. Pradhan's for the establishment of local option in the Presidency. In vetoing the introduction of the Bill the Governor had taken shelter behind a suggestion of the Excise Committee referring to the necessity of considering the ways of making up the loss of revenue before any measures leading to prohibition were adopted. In their survey of that Committee's labours, however, the Government had adopted a bolder attitude, and had declared 'that they did not think it necessary ... to make the increased taxation an integral part of their new excise policy." These were hopeful words, but the lengthy statement which the Minister for Excise made on Wednesday last in accepting Mr. Pradhan's resolution for a committee is bound to make the public think that, as a result of the hint given by the Government of India whose reaction by views were voiced by Sir Basil Blackett in the Assembly in August last, the local Government are again retreating into a safe position, from which they will not budge and that increased taxation is after all going to be an integral part of their new excise policy.

The Hon. Mr. Dehlavi declared in the Council that he was ready to stand by the prohibition policy which he had formulated. This is a welcome assurance, particularly when the Finance Member of the Government of India ridiculed the Bombay ideal of achieving prohibition in his speech in the Assembly, and wondered whether we could reach the happy goal within a century. But it remains to be seen if Mr. Dehlavi is strong enough to carry his assurance into effect. Mr. Dehlavi presented a formidable array of figures, pointing to the serious loss to the excise revenue of this Presidency. He drew public attention to the diminution of revenue by thirty-eight lakhs from 1922 to 1925 as the result of rationing, under which there was a forty per cent. cut in Bombay, and a twenty per cent. cut in the mofussil. "It needed no argument to state," he remarked, "that having prohibition as the goal every step taken towards it by the one and hundred methods which might be adjusted and re-adjusted, as experience, circumstances and conditions demand, would annually cause a gap in the revenues of the Presidency." Nor should the prospect, we would add, evoke any fears, but on the contrary, there should be a crystallization into some practical form of our determination to render the people sober and industrious. The loss in revenue to the State from the tainted source will be adequately compensated by the increased energy of the people to be better producers of national wealth. It is a pity that the Government fought shy of even a discussion of any measure of local option. It is up to them now to suggest for public discussion a few of those "one and hundred methods" referred to by the Hon. Minister for Excise. Our Finance Member thought that Mr. Pradhan's resolution for a committee was "a little in advance of the Taxation Enquiry Committee's Report." There are some people to whom popular suggestions always appear a little in advance of anything begun under Government initiative. We would, on the contrary, urge the immediate appointment of such a Committee, so that we shall know where we are, after mutual deliberation between the popular representatives and the experts serving on the Committee, as regards the financial difficulties which prevent our local Government from carrying into ecect even the least difficult suggestions of the Excise Inquiry Committee, whose efforts they have duly blessed. The test of the Government's sincerity will be provided by the composition of the Committee and the efforts they will make to have the question of finance discussed with the earliest will to hasten prohibition and without any ill-concealed desire to protect the vested interests either of the liquor traffic or the moderate drinker.

Notes of the Day.

Downright Agriculture.

We were not far wrong when we said that Mr. Edward Wood was likely to concentrate on Indian agriculture, though he knows as much about it as Baron Lloyd knew of engineering. We were a little doubtful, because there was some possibility of Mr. Wood making a speciality of Education. Before his acquisition of the Ministry of Agriculture, he had been the Minister of Education, and therefore we could not assert on which question he would turn as expert. Mr. Baldwin clears the ambiguity. Mr. Wood is primarily expected to apply his agricultural talent to the advantage of our villages. Mr. Baldwin says Indian conditions are not parallel to the circumstances of England, but there is nothing like agriculture. We have seven lakhs of villages, and Mr. Wood, we learn from Mr. Baldwin, will have his beneficent eye not only on agriculture, but also on the villages. When Britishers spout about villages and agriculture, they are supposed to possess fundamental insight. Mr. Wood is being invested with much insight into agriculture. What is reform or progress or industrial revival beside downright agriculture? With the Viceroy-designate pursuing agriculture, we should expect title-hunters to discard old interests and go bang on agriculture. For the man who bemoans the foot-and-mouth disease and dilates on agriculture, while chewing a wisp of straw, there is every prospect of title and preferment. A Rural Commission is at hand, by the reading of the skies, and we may expect a rush of agricultural and horticultural experts from England to serve cumbrous departments. Sanitarians and baby-show-experts ought for their own conspicuity amend their recreation and buy plants and manure to establish their agricultural enthusiasm as the foundation of official benignancy. Mr. Baldwin has emphatically said that the merit of Mr. Wood's selection lies in the soil, though Mr. Wood himself knows nothing of Indian conditions. But as the "Pioneer" says, he will have to submit to competent advisers. No wonder Dr. Besant called the selection an insult to India.

Medical Relief to the Poor.

So widespread is disease in India that all the efforts of the public and Government have barely touched but a fringe of the suffering population. It has been roughly calculated that there is but one dispensary, on an average, for a population of 22,000 or for an area of 190 square miles. Poor as these facilities are, those for the treatment of eye diseases are deplorable. Mr. H. D. Chhatrapathi of the Blind Relief Association assures us that there are no less than five million persons that are partially or totally blind, and the last year's report of that Association asserts that much of this blindness is preventible by timely rational treatment. But the negligible provision of such treatment compels most sufferers, in the words of a well-known eye surgeon, "to hide themselves in the villages like wounded animals, waiting for their release by death." It is only when these grim facts are realised that people can fully appreciate the services of institutions like the Blind Relief Association and the Aimai Chamarbagwala Free Opthalmic Hospital at Parel. The former carries on extensive relief work both in Bombay and at its mofussil centres like Bijapur, Chalisgon, Bulsar and Surat, having treated in all nearly 50,000 patients during the year 1924. At the Parel hospital the new patients in the same year were about 9,000, the total attendance of new and old patients being nearly 35,000. A special feature of the hospital is that it is the only institution in Bombay affording facilities for the clinical study of Opthelmology to qualified medical practitioners whose number is limited to thirty at present only for want of space. As the staff, almost entirely honorary, consists of highly qualified doctors, all cases of major surgical operations are sent to this hospital by the Blind Relief Association. Both these institutions are, in short, doing excellent humanitarian work and are justly entitled to the generous support of the public for which they have appealed in their reports. We may mention in passing another institution which merits public support. It is the Medical Relief League of Bombay. This League was started in January last to provide free medical help to the poor and to educate public opinion regarding sanitation and hygiene. Its half-yearly report shows that it is successfully conducting the Homeopathic charitable dispensary at Byculla which was till recently maintained by the Social Service League. Funds permitting, the League intends starting a new charitable dispensary at Nalbazar. We hope funds will permit.

An Unwanted Shop.

Sometime ago an attempt was made to open a liquor shop on Vincent Road, Dadar, but the attempt was fortunately defeated owing to the strong opposition which it met from the residents of the locality and the workers. Now we are told another attempt is sought to be made, only this time the site but not the locality of the proposed shop is different. In this connection Mr. R. K. Vaidya writes:—

"It seems that there is a dogged determination on the part of some interested person or persons to establish by any means a new liquor-shop at Dadar. Only a short while ago, the proposal to open one in Vincent Street, a thickly populated quarter at Dadar created an agitation which had successfully made its voice of protest heard by the authorities of the Excise Department. Now the newly-proposed shop is to be on a different site, which is to my knowledge not at a great distance from the former, as if such a change of sites could in any way mitigate the evil resultant upon the location of a liquor-shop anywhere. I suppose this is the way in which the Excise Department respects the wishes of one of the highest legislative bodies in the Presidency which had unequivocally laid down that steps were to be taken to restrict drink in the Presidency, if not to prohibit it totally as in America. There is no need at all to recount the bad effects of a liquor-shop situated in a congested area whose most prominent features are the mills and the chawls of the mill-hands. Let us hope that the Excise Department has the good of the people sufficiently at heart not to be too willing to grant licenses to open new liquor-shops of which there is no dearth and which the sober part of the citizens can only look upon, to say it frankly, as centres of nuisance."

There is nothing surprising in the persistence of the liquor-dealer but what is amazing is the attitude of the Excise Department who seem indirectly to be encouraging him in forcing a liquor shop on the unwilling residents and workers, both of whom have once against lodged their protest against the infliction of this nuisance. The attitude is the more reprehensible in view of the fact that already there are more liquor shops than one in the locality.

Donkey versus Donkey.

Queer things happen in Dar-es-Salaam, now under benign British rule, and the fourfooted subjects of the British Empire are inclined occasionally not to reverence that Law and Order for which that Empire is so famous. But it appears that in Dar-es-Salaam, British justice is meted out to these fourfooted subjects with a sense of equity which ought to be the envy of the other nations of this earth. We are indebted to a recent issue of the "African Comrade" for an example of this British justice founded on equity. Says this Dar-es-Salaam paper:

"A serious difference arose between two Dar-es-Salaam donkeys. Taking the law into his own hoofs the stronger donkey inflicted physical conviction upon his weaker companion. The owner of the floored beast sought the resident magistrate's protection for his ward. This official found fault with the owner of the weaker brayer and advised his master to nurse him better for sometime and then let him settle the dispute with his opponent when the magistrate hoped the tables would be turned and the now beaten donkey would come out the conqueror."

We wonder if in this country when there arise communal riots, and the *goondas* of each community make holiday, and people complain that the representatives of Law and Order, who ought to have known better, were not present at the time with sufficient means at hand to quell the commotion, it is probably due, in some cases at least, to the idea in some official minds that the game of donkey versus donkey ought to be allowed on occasions. It is a nice reminder to the donkeys of what they are.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

BY DR. K. G. NAIK.

II.*

There is nothing more striking in the report than the bold step proposed by the Committee to adopt the vernacular as medium of instruction and examination at the school-leaving examination. It has been often urged that the high-school education is inefficient. To meet that the University is slowly raising its standard of examination. And yet it is complained that the students entering colleges have not attained the required standard. It is very often forgotten by some enthusiasts in the Senate, that raising the standard of percentage of marks for passing does not necessarily ensure sound education. What the students attain, in the first six months at colleges, is not obtained and could not possibly be obtained by them in two years at schools. The trouble lies much deeper. The average teacher is entrusted with very large classes in which individual attention is meagre. Moreover, amongst the teachers, there are more than 75 per cent. who have missed their profession. Teaching as a God-given faculty. To-day it is a profession accepted by many for mere subsistence. To remedy this defect it is recently emphasised with vengeance by some that all teachers should pass through the Secondary Teachers' Training College, where it is understood that these men will acquire the faculty of teaching. One would draw the attention of the reader to the note of Mr. Jayakar in the report on the subject of training teachers (p. 129). The Reforms Committee has fought shy of proposing a University Training College, although it wants a University Department of Education, with a University Professor of Education, an Assistant Professor and Lecturers, who will be teachers on the staff of the Secondary Training College, selected and recommended by the University. These professors and teachers are supposed to be moving about or would be attached to a college other than the University Training College. The University Reforms Committee proposes to burden the University with a huge staff, but would depend for the use of that staff on the Government S. T. College. The position would be the same as that of the Department of Applied Chemistry started by the University but attached to the Royal Institute. Why should the University grudge to provide a few more rooms and some more fittings for a S. T. College of its own? In no case ought the Senate to approve of this proposed sort of dependency arrangement with the Government S. T. College. There are over 250 schools recognised by the University and a number of these want their staff to be trained. The S. T. College would do the work for the Government schools and cannot cope with our demand. And what claims has the University over the Government institutions? Therefore if the Senate is to create a staff, the University ought to provide full facilities for training as many teachers of the schools recognised by it, as would desire to be trained. Half-hearted measures are worse than no measures at all.

Shorten the College Course.

If the University could bring a saving of a couple of years in the course of an average student recognising, from the time he joins the primary school till the time he is ready to appear at the S. C. L. Examination, it would achieve a great deal indeed. During the course of its discussion on the University and secondary education, the Reforms Committee has proposed to absorb the First Year Course at college in the final year at school. If that is possible, and there is no reason why it should not be so, one fails to understand why the period of University education up to graduation should not be shortened to three years, instead of four, with the dis-

(Continued on page 9.)

*The first article appeared on the 7th instant.

FRENCH FINANCES.

FRESH TAXES.

M PAINLEVE'S NEW PLAN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Paris.—According to M. Painleve's financial plan it is estimated the poll tax will yield 200 million francs and an extraordinary tax on income and property 5,755 million francs both being annual resources. The sinking fund will also include an annual contribution of two milliards 630 million francs from the budget and proceeds of short-term loan. The service short-term debt may at present be met by the Banque de France up to 8,585 million francs by the issue of extra bank-notes. The bill also authorises the Banque de France to increase its advances to the Treasury from the present 32 milliards of francs to 34 and a half milliards. The 1926 budget will show a total expenditure of approximately 33 milliards and revenue of 33 and a half milliards, the latter not including the proceeds of the Dawes plan which will be earmarked for inter-Allied debts and the restoration of devastated regions.

The proposed taxes on incomes and property will consist of a sum equal to one and a half times net annual income on the house property, fifty per cent. of the net annual income on business profits, fifteen per cent. per annum of net income for fourteen years on French and foreign securities without exempting Government stocks which are at present tax free and also a special graduated annual tax of between three to five per cent. on salaries and pensions exceeding 50,000 francs and a tax of eight per cent. of the value above 50,000 francs on unproductive property such as furniture, jewels and works of art which are applicable to every one habitually resident in France.

The duration of short-term loan will not exceed fifteen years and may carry guarantee against loss on exchange or it may be lottery loan.

The sinking fund administraters will number fifteen and will include the Governor of the Banque de France, the President of the Court of Cassation, commercial and banking representatives, Senators and Deputies. On behalf of the Left majority of the Finance Committee Malvy and Lamoureux submitted criticisms of the proposals to M. Painleve who expressed his willingness to accept amendments, but refused to agree to the total transformation of the proposals or to consider principles which the delegates submitted.—Reuter's Special.

PAINLEVE'S PLANS ADOPTED.

LONDON, November 7.

Paris.—The Council of Ministers has adopted M. Painleve's financial plan which Government proposes to rush through Parliament, by 12th November, the reason being that the treasury's account with the Bank of France has nearly been overdrawn, and a new agreement is necessary authorising advances of several milliards of francs to meet urgent Treasury liabilities.—Reuter.

POLL-TAX IN FRANCE.

A MOVE TO MAINTAIN SINKING FUND

LONDON, November 7.

Paris.—The sinking fund contemplated in M. Painleve's financial proposals will be maintained by means of a poll-tax of twenty francs a head on all French citizens over 21 without exemptions, and also an extraordinary levy on the personal and real estate with the option of spreading the payment for the period of years. Those paying within one year will benefit by a reduction of 25 per cent, and those paying within three years will benefit by reduction of 15 per cent. It is expected that the sinking fund will secure redemption of 65 milliards of the internal debt within 14 years.—Reuter.

CAPITAL LEVY IN FRANCE.

CABINET'S FINANCIAL PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Paris.—The Cabinet was busy all day long elaborating financial proposals and agreed to the so-called capital levy which will take the form of a permanent "exceptional tax on all forms of wealth without distinction", giving the taxpayers who exercise the option of commuting namely by an immediate payment of lump sum advantageous terms or payment by instalments spread over twelve years.—Reuter.

CARTEL REJECT GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Paris.—According to "Le Journal", the Cartel members of the Finance Committee with only one dissentient vote unanimously rejected Government's financial proposals.—Reuter.

EVACUATION OF COLOGNE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Paris.—The Conference of Ambassadors has agreed to the text of the Note to Germany asking for further enlightenment with regard to certain points connected with disarmament. If Germany's reply is satisfactory it is understood that 1st December may be fixed as the date for the evacuation of Cologne.—Reuter.

EX-SHAH PROTESTS.

"I STILL RETAIN ALL MY RIGHTS."

STORY OF SELF-IMPOSED "SACRIFICE."

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Paris.—The ex-Shah has issued a protest addressed to the Persian People stating that since Riza Khan succeeded in winning over the Army and has made improper use of all organised forces of the country he has never ceased to work against the constitutional laws of the Empire. "I thought it advisable," the ex-Shah says, "in order to avoid internal agitation which would have caused my people suffering to keep away from my country and to impose this sacrifice upon myself to show how I disapproved these illegal proceedings and arbitrary acts. The *coup d'etat* which has just put an end to my dynasty was carried out by force of arms. It strikes to the roots of the most sacred fundamental laws and will bring upon my people great calamities and sufferings which they have not deserved. I solemnly protest against this *coup d'etat*. I consider and shall continue to consider as null and void all acts emanating from this Government and those under its domination. I still retain all my rights and those of my dynasty to the throne of Persia which by the grace of God I hold by the constitutional laws of my country. I am, and remain, the legitimate constitutional sovereign of Persia. I await the hour to return to my country so that I may continue to serve my people whose nobility of character and loyalty in times of difficulty I shall never forget."—Reuter.

RECOGNITION OF RIZA KHAN'S GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Washington.—Government has accorded official recognition to Riza Khan's regime in Persia on the understanding that all agreements between Persia and America are scrupulously observed.—Reuter.

TEHERAN, Nov. 8.

The representatives of different Foreign Powers have all submitted letters of recognitions of the Riza Khan Government.—Reuter.

DECLARATION OF REPUBLIC INTENDED.

MANY ARRESTS IN ITALY.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Rome.—Several persons have been arrested suspected of complicity in the plot for the assassination of Sgr. Mussolini. Sgr. Mussolini has received thousands of telegrams of congratulation from Italy and abroad. The Fascist newspaper "Epoca", says that the plot was more ambitious than originally supposed and was aimed at not only killing Sgr. Mussolini but was intended to be the starting point of a revolution for the proclamation of a republic.—Reuter.

HOW THE PLOT WAS FOILED.

A MINISTER'S FORESIGHT

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Rome.—The checkmating of the plot against Sgr. Mussolini was largely due to the foresight and energy of the Minister of Interior, Sgr. Federzoni. Movements of the suspects were closely watched, and, on the eve of the day known to be fixed for the attempt, Sgr. Federzoni announced his departure to participate in ceremonies connected with the War victory celebrations outside Rome, thus encouraging the plotters in the belief that nothing was suspected. M. Federzone, however, returned secretly to the city and completed the web over the culprits. It further appears that not only was Zonoboni trapped, but ten others supposed to be accomplices have been secured. The latter's function was, it is alleged, to masquerade as black-shirts in crowded streets and fire revolver shots after the secret rifle aimed at Sgr. Mussolini had been discharged so as to divert attention and enable Zaniboni to escape. It is also stated that plotters had secured three rooms in different hotels opposite Chigi Palace. The theory is that intention was to make three different attempts.—Reuter.

NUMEROUS RAIDS & ARRESTS.

LONDON, November 7.

Genoa.—In connection with the plot against Mussolini, the police have made numerous raids in Genoa District. 8 persons have been arrested, and 30 detained for judicial examination. The arrested persons include Giovanni Ansalo. Chief Editor of the Socialist newspaper "Illavoro," whose offices have been occupied by Police, Uliese Ducci, Chief of the Free Italy Association, which was recently dissolved as subversive, and also his brother General Capello.—Reuter.

REPORT DENIED.

LONDON Nov. 8.

Rome.—It is semi-officially denied that Sgr Giovanni Ansalo, chief editor of the Socialist newspaper "Il Lavoro" (whose arrest was reported in a Geneva message this morning) has been arrested.

General Capello who was arrested at Turin on the 5th has left Turin for Rome under escort.—Reuter.

NO RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE, ONLY WEAPON.

SWARAJISTS TO EDUCATE PEOPLE.

PUNDIT MOTILAL ON VOTER'S DUTY.

The meeting which was held under the auspices of the Swaraj Party at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday night, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta presiding, was a lively meeting at the end. Pundit Motilal spoke for more than an hour as usual, and Mr. Goswami followed him. Mr. Nariman moved the resolution reaffirming the resolve of the Swaraj Party not to accept any offices from Government, and informed the public that the Bombay Council Swaraj Party had sent a petition to the Central Council for permission to accept offices, although he and Mr. Punjabhai had refused to endorse that request. When Mr. Balubhai Desai spoke there were certain interruptions and it was evident there were some among the audience who did not agree with the resolution. Mr. Jamnadas, therefore, allowed one or two dissentients to come forward and have their say against the resolution, and this they did. While one complained that the Swaraj Party had not done all they had promised, the other supported the petition. In the end the resolution was passed, only two or three men in such a large audience being found to differ from it.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said he wanted to introduce to the meeting one who needed no introduction, Pundit Motilal Nehru, and his friend Mr. T. C. Goswami, whose fulminations against bureaucracy were not only celebrated, but notorious, all over India. (Laughter.) The meeting was for the reiteration of the determination of the Swaraj Party to stand by its programme. The Swarajists were firmly anchored to their moorings, and as far as their acts were concerned they had not deflected from their principles. They had shown unmitigated opposition in all that really concerned the people, such as the throwing out of budgets, refusing supplies, and they knew the time would soon come for the Swaraj Party to declare unequivocally for non-payment of taxes and civil disobedience. He knew the Liberal and the Anglo-Indian Press was preparing itself for the next elections, and they were sure to exploit the last incident against the Swaraj Party. The campaign the Swaraj Party was beginning that night, he hoped, would gather force in various parts of India and work in such a way as must inevitably result in civil disobedience and non-payment of taxes.

SWARAJISTS' CO-OPERATION.

Pundit Motilal Nehru first of all referred to the speech he had made in the Marwadi Vidyalaya after the close of the first Delhi session of the present Assembly when he had recounted all that his party had done during that session. He had then told them that the national demand was put through and carried by a majority of 72 against 39 in that session of the Assembly. He had also told them of the halting response and the half-hearted promises that were made by the Government benches on that occasion and he had told them how they had kept to their moorings, how they had kept their promises given to the electors. As they were all aware the Swarajists were not in a majority to carry obstruction to the utmost and to end or mend the Councils; that could only be accomplished with adequate and proper weapons if they were placed in his party's hands. The one weapon which the Assembly or a legislative representative body needed was the weapon of majority. That weapon, due to many causes, was not placed in the hands of the Swarajists. He hoped they were now satisfied that the Swarajists had used those inefficient weapons not only to the best advantage, but far beyond the power they were capable of giving. That was no doubt done by the assistance of another group, namely, the Independent group in the Assembly. He had already acknowledged that the Independents had rendered help to the Swaraj Party, and to the whole country, on that occasion by standing with the Swaraj Party and carrying the motion for our national demand. Since then the work of his party was chronicled in the proceedings of the Assembly which they all knew. That evening he wanted to confine himself to what his party and the Government did. Their demand was expressed in no uncertain terms, but the answer and the response that was received from Government was capable of their putting any number of meanings on them that they chose. The speaker then referred to the Muddiman enquiry and the Majority and Minority reports. While the Majority report gave no opinion whether diarchy had succeeded or failed it said that the trial and the time given to it were not enough and it proposed certain advances in certain directions which were too contemptible even to be mentioned there. The Minority was however hampered by the terms of reference and its reference to various subjects in the body of the report could not take the form of recommendations within the terms of reference and while the minority report was admirable it failed to meet the demands of the Swaraj Party. The speaker then referred to the visit of the Viceroy to England when there were prolonged confabulations between Lords Reading and Birkenhead. Indians were promised great things, indeed, and the atmosphere was such that even his leader Mr. C. R. Das was deceived. He somehow or other came to entertain high hopes of the result of these consultations, although the speaker took liberty to differ from him. But Mr. Das asked him to wait and see, and he waited and saw the result, but his friend and leader did not outlive and survive the tribulations and troubles. Indians were still kept in the dark as to what the official results of these consultations were. They had been told from time to time to do certain things and not to do certain others, and they had also been told that the final decisions would come before the Assembly for their consideration. But what they were told was that as a reward for what was coming they must first show complete co-operation, that they must show that the reforms were not workable, not by arguments but by actually working them. As they were all aware that too had actually been done. Their Liberal friends had done it and they too were not satisfied with them. Government had asked the Swarajists to give them the moon, and they were asked to make an honest effort to get at the moon, but the Swarajists were not going to be so silly as that. Swarajists had waited so long that it was not possible to wait any longer. They had given the Government such co-operation as was possible and consistent with their programme, and indeed they had sailed very near the wind and they could not sail nearer. The Swaraj Party could not give any more now. He had given clearest indication to the Government that they need not expect any co-operation from his party on the lines that Lords Reading and Birkenhead wished.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

He was going to the Congress at Cawnpore to ask it for a mandate. The Congress was now a happy family and now that they had a united body they could carry anything before them. He could not anticipate what the mandate of the Congress would be, but the members of the Swaraj Party, both in the Provincial Councils and the Assembly were now fed up with mere promises, and whatever they did it would not be in the Council or the Assembly. He would tell them that it would be something substantial, something that the people would accept, something that was capable of bringing about an honourable settlement, something that would lead in the natural course of events without any interference being exercised by anybody to the highway of Swaraj. If what they were offered by Government was not good the Swarajists would not accept it and then their plain duty would be to work in the country. In the country, as the Governor of the United Provinces had said, they could educate their masters, and the real masters of India were the people. While the Swaraj Party would educate their masters they would also do something else, so that at the end when their masters were well educated, they would be in a position to teach a lesson to their teachers which they were not likely to forget. That was what he wanted the people to do. That was the preparation for civil disobedience, an idea which was so much ridiculed by Government and the Liberals. Mahatmaji had written recently that he did not think the country would be ready for civil disobedience in the measurable distance of time! A European friend who saw the speaker the day previous, told him that a political prophet was a fool, for politics was a thing in which they could not prophesy! Gandhiji did not know what time was going to do, and nobody could say that Indians would not be ready for civil disobedience in the future. It might take long time, but a time must come when the country must be ready for it. What length of time it would take, what training they would require, were all questions which depended on circumstances and he fully believed that even one night's preparations were enough. They had all to face the facts, and it might even take them ten years. Their only sanction, and the possible sanction they could have, was civil disobedience. They could not resort to armed rebellion in the present circumstances, and indeed the days of armed revolt of the people were gone. Even if the people of England were as dissatisfied to-day as the people of India, which was inconceivable, they would not be able to force the hands of Government by armed rebellion, unless the armed forces joined hands with the people. The one sanction the people of India could have was the sanction of civil disobedience. They must therefore keep that ideal before them, although it might take them some time to prepare themselves for it. They must make no camouflage about it. The "Leader" of Allahabad had said that constitutional agitation carried its own sanction with it, that constitutional progress developed its own sanction. All that they asked for was unity among all parties so they could speak with one voice. But he was reminded of a Persian couplet which said that thousands of crows could be put to flight by saying hush to them. Here were hundreds of thousands of people

(Continued on page 9.)

A BIG STUNT.

15 YEAR OLD BOY TO BE MADE KHALIFA.

A MOROCCAN MOVE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Tetuan.—Preparations are proceeding for a proclamation on the 8th November of a new Khalifa Muley el Hassan, a boy of fifteen. The celebrations will last for three days.—Reuter.

ABDEL KERIM NO LONGER TO BE FEARED.

MARSHAL PETAIN'S BOAST.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Marseilles.—Marshal Petain arrived here to-day from Morocco. He declared that Abdel Karim was completely surrounded and was no longer to be feared. He said that military operations were finished and he had handed over matters to politicians.—Reuter.

FRENCH MANDATE OVER SYRIA.

WIDER MEASURE OF AUTONOMY IN VIEW.

LONDON, November 7.

Paris.—M. Briand explained to the Council of Ministers the principles of the administration of the French mandate over Syria, the basis of which, he said, would be a wider measure of autonomy immediately tranquility was restored.—Reuter.

MISSIONARY PROPAGANDA.

ALLEGATIONS OF BURNING OF SCHOOLS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

New York.—Reports of the burning of American Mission Schools and Churches in the region south of Damascus where the Druses have driven out Armenian and Syrian Christians have been received at the National Headquarters of the Near East Relief Association, and preparations are being made to evacuate at short notice 10,000 children in the orphanages in Syria under the protection of the Near East Relief Association.—Reuter.

RE-GROUPING OF FRENCH FORCES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Paris.—A message from Beirut says that with a view to the re-grouping of forces, troops occupying Mouqsseifre, have evacuated the town without an incident.—Reuter.

BOMBAY MUSLIMS' PRAYER AND PROTEST.

As directed by the Central Khilafat Committee the Mussalmans of Bombay devoutly prayed for the souls of Damascus martyrs in nearly all the mosques of Bombay and suburbs on Friday last after Friday Service. Resolutions were also passed condemning the atrocities perpetrated in Syria by France sympathising with the Syrians in their unheard of distress and wishing them every success in their struggle for liberty and also Central Khilafat Committee was authorised to ask the League of Nations to cancel European mandates over Syria and other countries.

MADRAS MUSLIMS' PROTEST.

(From a Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

After Jumma prayers a public meeting of the Mussalmans of Madras was held at Angappa Naickan big mosque yesterday under the presidency of Moulana Moulvi Ahmaded Sayed Sahib, editor, "Saiful Islam"

The President explained in lucid terms the atrocities committed by the French on the innocent and unarmed population of Damascus. The following resolution was adopted unanimously.

The Mussalmans of Madras heard the horror enacted by the French in Syria in general and in Damascus in particular with extreme anger and grief and protest indignantly against the atrocious and inhuman action done by the Mandatory Power. This meeting demands from the League of Nations that it should at once put an end to the Mandatory Power existing to-day in Syria.

Afterwards prayers were conducted for the souls of the martyrs of Damascus. In several parts of South India similar prayers were offered.

Information has reached Madras that collection of funds is being made vigorously in the mofussil for being sent to the Central Khilafat Committee.

MRS. WHITLEY DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The death has occurred of Mrs. Whitley, wife of the Speake, as a result of falling down a flight of steps.—Reuter.

CHECKMATED

SHARIFFIAN PARTY IN LUCKNOW.

MEETING THAT DID NOT COME OFF.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 8.

How the three Shariffian Taluqdars of Lucknow and their comrades were completely checkmated could be realised from the following account.

A meeting which was to be addressed today, by Maulanas Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali and Khaliq Uzzaman. Not many days past another Muslim meeting in which Mr. Mohamed Ali was to speak shared the same fate because of a handful of Muslim rowdies belonging to the Shariffian party which is led here by three taluqdars Nawab Ali, Mr. Mushcer Husain Kidwai and the Raja of Salempore, the famous Muslim theologian Maulana Abdul Bari (religious guru of the Ali Brothers) and Maulana Hasrat Mohani of Cawnpore. Few days back a notice signed by quite a number of local Muslims was circulated saying that a meeting will be held today in which besides Khaliq Uzzaman the Ali Brothers will also speak. And for this purpose only both the Maulanas had come here to-day. Before the appointed time of the meeting to-day, quite a crowd of people armed with *lathis* was seen loitering about the Mumtaz Orphanage, where it was to be held. Most dirty epithets were being hurled against the names of the Ali Brothers and Khalik Uzzaman by men armed with *lathis* who seemingly did not have the impression of belonging to the higher strata of society. The gates of the Orphanage were closed, it is said, because those who were inside wanted people outside to enter on condition that they left their *lathies* out. While people outside urged that there were men inside also in hiding who too were armed with lathis. It may be stated however that one belonging to no party and a Hindu found no *lathis* or men inside in hiding. Among the *lathied* men outside who belonged to the Shariffian party there were many Hindus even. On being asked why they took part in this affair they said that they were called from outstation with *lathis*. They however, refused to disclose the identity of the man responsible for their being present there. Maulana Hasrat Mohani and Mr. Mushir Hussain were also present. After 4 p.m. hours after appointed time the Ali Brothers accompanied by Khaliq Uzzaman, Mr. Hasrat and Mr. Arif Hasvi of Delhi reached the place. There were cries of "Allo ho Akbar." They were admitted inside the gate and after seating arrangements outside the Orphanage had been made the gate was thrown open and all were admitted.

CHECKMATED

After everything had subsided and there was comparative calm, Maulana Zafrulmulk of Saudi party came on the *dais* and regretted that in spite of previous instructions order had not been preserved. He said that he had been closely watching what was passing outside the Orphanage compound all this while and he was fully aware that men were being surged with strong feelings. Under these circumstances the Maulana did not think it proper to hold the meeting in which the people who were to address had fundamental differences of opinion and were to give vent to their feelings. The Maulana gave an undertaking on behalf of his Party that there will be no trouble of any kind whatsoever. He did not want that a single Muslim head should be broken so he wanted the leaders of the Shariffian Party also to give the same kind of undertaking.

A Muslim youth at once got up and said that Maulana Hasrat Mohani wanted him to assure the convenors that there would be no trouble on account of his Party. Such were also the assurances of the two Maulvis of Ferangi Mahal, who also belonged to the Shariffian Party. But they introduced another provision in their undertaking to the effect that there should be no personal attacks.

Maulana Zafrulmulk, however, said that Mr. Mushcer Husain Kidwai and Maulana Hasrat Mohani were present in person and they ought to come forward and give an undertaking as he had given. At this point, Mr. Mushcer Husain stood up and said that he wanted to give no undertaking whatsoever, while Maulana Hasrat Mohani chose to remain silent. On this Maulana Zafrulmulk said that as he did not want any blood to be shed and as the leaders of the Shariffian Party were not coming forward to give the undertaking after he himself had given, such, he dispersed the meeting.

After some time the Ali Brothers and Khaliq Uzzaman left the place.

DRINK RESTRICTIONS.

HOME SECRETARY BETWEEN DEVIL AND DEEP SEA.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

"I'm between devil and deep sea" said Sir William Joynson-Hicks replying to a deputation of the Unionist and other clubs with reference to the drink restrictions. The leader of deputation, Sir Herbert Nield, the Chairman of the Association of Conservative Clubs, had urged that the matter could not brook delay and had declared that the Unionist clubmen were determined if justice was denied them or unduly delayed that it was impossible to advise the clubmen to continue to support the members of the Commons or candidates who would not definitely pledge their supprt to their demands. The Home Secretary in the course of his reply rebuked Sir H. Nield for the tone of his remarks. Sir H. Nield said he had read from a statement which was minimised form of the original draft.

Sir W. Joynson-Hicks has since seen a deputation of the Church and the Temperance organization which opposed the extension of the drinking facilities in the clubs and told them as he told the previous deputation that the question must be a Cabinet one.—Reuter.

SENSATIONAL ALLEGATIONS

RULE ISSUED AGAINST MULLAJI SAHEB.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL DETENTION OF MINORS.

(Habeas Corpus Application).

Ismailji Abdulalli ..... Petitioner.

In this matter Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Counsel for the petitioner instructed by Messrs. Dabholkar and Jestaram appeared before the Hon. Sir Lallubhai Shah and applied for rule nisi against the Mullaji Saheb, the head priest of the Daudi Borah Community to show cause why the three minor daughters of the petitioner, Amina, Hussena and Mariam should not be produced in the High Court. His Lordship also directed that the minors should not be removed out of the jurisdiction of the High Court pending the hearing of the rule nisi.

The circumstances out of which this application arose are as follows, as alleged by the petitioner in his petition.

The said minors are the daughters of the petitioner by his deceased wife Khatijabai. They are aged respectively 12, 11 and 9 years. Some time after the death of their mother in 1918, the youngest girl Mariam was sent to Broach to reside with Saifibai, a sister of the said Khatijabai, and the other two minors were allowed to reside in Bombay with Amtullabai, another sister of the said Khatijabai as she took a great interest in the said minors. All the said minors were agreed to be married to Akberalli, Abassali and Mahomedalli during the life time of the said Khatijbai. The said Akberalli was the son of the uncle of Amtullabai and Abassalli was the son of Saifibai, and Mahomedalli was the step son of the said Saifibai. All the said boys Akberalli, Abassalli and Mahomedalli were also staying with Amtullabai. In October 1923 when Amtullabai asked the petitioner to get the marriages of the said three minors performed as agreed in the life time of Khatijabai, the petitioner desired that the said minors should be educated before they were married and so the marriages of the said three minors were postponed. The petitioner desired to send the said minors Amina and Hussena to some school to learn needle-work and some other art and he was told that at an orphanage called the Bawla Orphanage Mahomedan girls were properly looked after and educated. Amtullabai handed the said minors to the petitioner for being sent to the said orphanage. The petitioner was informed that unless a certificate from the Police Commissioner of Bombay obtained the girls could not be admitted to the said Orphanage Girl's School.

When he sent in an application for this purpose to the Police Commissioner, he was asked by a sub-inspector of the C.I.D. to get a recommendation from some respectable Borah gentleman when the petitioner gave to the said inspector the name of Khan Bahadur Abdul Kader Kanga. On this the inspector told him that he did not know that gentleman and that he only knew Mahomedalli Allabux and that if he supported the application the Police Commissioner would grant the certificate. When the petitioner saw the said Mahomedalli, he told him that instead of sending the girls to the Bawla Orphanage it would be more advisable to send them to Sayed Taher Saifuddin, the Mullaji Saheb, as he being in charge of all the Waqfs and charities would keep the said minors and educate them without charging anything to the petitioner.

SIGNED WITHOUT READING.

On the following day when the petitioner went to the office of the said sub-inspector, one Shaikh Abdul Kader prepared a writing which he was asked to sign. He could not read what the writing contained as he was suffering from cataract. After this Mahomedalli Allabux who was present there asked him to see the Mullaji Saheb at his bungalow at Napean Sea Road. In pursuance of this arrangement he went there the next day and handed over the possession of the said two girls to the Mullaji Saheb personally.

The girl Mariam who was sent to Broach was brought back to Bombay and as she desired to stay with Amtullabai, she was sent there by the petitioner and at her Amtullabai request he also went to her place at Sottad and began to live there. Sometime thereafter Amtullabai suggested that the minors Amina and Hussena should be got back from the Mullaji Saheb and that arrangements should be made for the marriage of all the minors as previously settled.

A petition was sent to the Mullaji Saheb to get back the said minors. Amtullabai went and saw one of the minors of the Mullaji Saheb for this purpose when she was asked to see him at Badri Mohal and when she went there she was abused by one of his servants and was told to see Mahomedalli Allabux as the whole matter rested with him. On another request they preferred by Amtullabai to the Mullaji Saheb, she was again asked to go to Badri Mohal and when she went there, the Mullaji Saheb's Bailiff abused her, after this the Mullaji Saheb said her, he told her in the presence of Mahomedalli Allabux that he was pleased to make a present of the said minor girls to her. The said Mahomedalli also then expressed himself to be pleased at this as the girls were sent to the Mullaji Saheb at his instance. She was asked to go the next day to take away the said girls and when she went to Badri Mohal as directed, the Mullji Saheb told her that he had spent Rs. 1,200 for the maintenance of those girls and that unless the said amount was paid to him, he would not allow the girls to go with her. On her telling the Mullaji Saheb that neither she nor the petitioner could get the said amount, a fortnight's time was given to her to make the said payment. On her going there again with a sum of Rs. 251 being all the amount that she could pay, the Mullaji Saheb told her that nothing less than Rs. 1,200 could be received. Ultimately as the petitioner was driven to it, he asked Amtullabai some how to get the said sum. When Amtullabai went again to see the Mullaji Saheb with the sum of Rs. 1,200 he received the amount from her and told her that he would not give possession of the said minors to Amtullabai as he wanted to get them married to the nephews of Mahomedalli Allabux who had rendered valuable services to him. This happened in about the 11th of October 1925.

MARIAM FOUND MISSING.

On 18th October when the petitioner returned home in the evening, he was informed that his youngest daughter Mariam was missing from the house. The petitioner made dilligent inquiries, about her and informed the police at Pydhony. On some information being received by him that a girl called Mariam was at Saifi Mohal, the Bombay Residence of the Mullji Saheb. On the morning of the 19th October when the petitioner accompanied by Amtullabai and another person went to Saifi Mohal where they had to wait a considerable time before the Mullaji Saheb saw them.

Amtullabai went near the room where Mariam was kept and found her crying very bitterly. On this the servants of the Mullaji Saheb abused Amtullabai and some time after the Mullaji Saheb came and told his servants in the presence of his three minors to snatch away the girl and if necessary to assault Amtullabai. On this 10 or 12 of his servants gave blows to Amtullabai, kicked her and threw her on the ground and Mariam was snatched away from her. During the course of the said scuffle lost some of her jewellery worth about Rs. 1300. The petitioner and other gentleman who had accompanied him were also assaulted by the servants of the Mullaji Saheb when they remonstrated with them about their treatment to Amtoolabai. After this Amtoolabai left the place with great difficulty while the petitioner and his friend were kept as prisoners for about 3 hours. When they were allowed to go by the servants and warned not to trouble the Mullaji Saheb about the said girls otherwise they would have to suffer heavily. On his coming to his place of residence, the petitioner found that Amtoolabai was not there. She came in after some hours and told the petitioner that she was very much harasssed and that she could not even get a hack victoria as the servants of the Mullaji Saheb told the drivers of the carriages that she was mad and no heed should be paid to what she said. After some time she saw a Mahomedan gentleman to whom she narrated everything and with his assistance she went to the Walkeshwar Police Station. The Police Officer there asked her to go to Gamdevi Police Station and while she was going there a policeman and a servant of the Mullaji Saheb went with her in the same victoria. On reaching the Gamdevi Police Station, she found Mahomedally Allabux and one Mahomedally Cinemawala there and she found the former talking to the Police Officer who ultimately refused to record her complaint and she was asked to go to the Pydhonie Police Station. She went there and narrated all the facts to the Police Officer who recorded the same. While her her complaint was being taken down Mahomedally Cinemawala came there and informed the Police Officer that he had seen the minor girl Mariam at the Globe Cinema and that he had taken her to the Mullaji Saheb. From the Police Station she went to the Gokuldas Hospital where she received treatment for the injuries received by her during the assault on her by the servants of the Mullaji Sahb.

MULLAJI SAHEB'S ALLEGED INTENTION.

The petitioner had no doubt that from the treatment that was meted out to him and to Amtoolabai by the Mullaji Saheb and his servants, that the Mullaji Saheb was bent upon keeping the said minors under his own custody instead of delivering them over to him. The Mullaji Saheb had no authority to keep back the minors with him.

The petitioner had now come to know that the intention of the said Mohmedalli Allabux in inducing the petitioner to hand over the said minors to the Mullaji Saheb was that they might be married to Allabux's sister's sons when they grew up. The petitioner had never handed over the minor girl Mariam to the Mullaji Saheb but she was forcibly taken away after the petitioner demanded the custody of the said Amina and Hussena.

The petitioned submitted that the said minors were illegally and improperly detained by the Mullaji Saheb at Saifi Mohal or at Badri Mohal and he prayed that he should be given the custody of his said three minor daughters.

PACKED COMMISSION.

MADRAS TO FOLLOW BOMBAY'S EXAMPLE.

PROPOSED PUBLIC MEETING.

The "Hindu" writes:—

We understand that arrangements are being made to hold a public meeting, at an early date, of the citizens of Madras to protest against the composition of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Exchange, and endorse the view of the Legislative Assembly that the Commission does not represent Indian interests adequately and efficiently in spite of the undertaking given to that effect by the Finance Member on behalf of the Government of India.

LOCARNO SPIRIT.

EUROPEAN RESURGENCE.

LONDON Nov. 6.

Paris.—Application of the Locarno spirit to the economic relations, and industrial Germany's intention to co-operate in the economic restoration of Europe was exemplified by the presence for first time of a German Delegation headed by the banker, Von Mendelssohn, at the half-year meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce. Walter Leaf, President, in welcoming the German delegates said that they joined the Chamber with the assurance that they intended to participate in its discussion in the spirit of loyal cooperation. Von Mendelssohn, in reply emphasised the German desire to co-operate in working out great economic problems, especially those relating to the inter-dependence of the German reparation payment and international conditions of exchange and Germany's future capacity.—Reuter.

Berlin.—One of the first fruits of the Locarno Pact is that the Allies have approved of the appointment of Baron Von Simmern, at present the Ambassador at Madrid, as German Commissioner of the Inter-Allied Rhineland High Commission which was vacant for many years.—Reuter.

TURKISH BUDGET.

NOVEL TAXES.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

Constantinople.—A number of novel taxes with the object of raising the revenue budget are embodied in bills which are being submitted to Parliament. They include besides income tax, and creation of oil and sugar monopolies, a tax of ten per cent. on electric light and gas bills, taxes on entertainment and catering establishments, taxes on sales of shops, building repairs contracts, and domestic animals and also individual tax not exceeding ten shillings on all males between eighteen and sixty years of age with half rate tax on females between eighteen and fifty.—Reuter.

ENQUIRY INTO DEPORTATION QUESTION.

LONDON Nov. 6.

Geneva.—Laidoner who is enquiring into the deportations of Christians from Mosul telegraphs to the Secretary-General, the League of Nations, that most of the frontier incidents seem to be devoid of great gravity, nevertheless he is proceeding to the spot from Mosul personally to investigate the events reported to him.—Reuter.

IRISH BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

NO IMPORTANT TERRITORY FOR FREE STATE.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The "Morning Post's" forecast of the findings of the Irish Boundary Commission presided over by Mr. Justice Feetham says that the proposed changes consist in adjustments only and that no important territory will go to the Free State Ulster will not lose Enniskillen and Newry, but there are considerable rectifications in Armagh in favour of the South. It is expected the Commission's findings will be published in a few days.—Reuter.

DESHBANDHU DAS.

56TH BIRTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

CALCUTTA Nov. 6.

In celebration of the 53th birth anniversary of Deshbandhu C. R. Das public meetings were held this evening when eloquent tributes were paid to the memory of the departed leader.

A very largely attended meeting was held in South Calcutta, where Mr. C. R. Das resided, under the presidency of Mr. Sen Gupta, the Mayor of Calcutta A big procession started from the residence of Mr. Das led by the Mayor of Calcutta. At the meeting at which the Mayor presided references were made to the various activities of the late Mr. Das followed by an appeal to join Congress and the Swaraj Party and to carry on Mr. Das's policy by which alone it was urged they could fulfil his mission.—A. P.

BELGIAN ROYALTIES AT MALTA.

LONDON, Nov 6.

Malta.—Glorious weather prevailed when the King and Queen of Belgians arrived here, to-day, and were greeted with thunderous salute from the beflagged Mediterranean fleet. The liner "Suwemaru," on which Their Majesties are travelling, was escorted at entrance to harbour by destroyers and aircraft. Their Majesties in their four hours's stay on the Island visited the Palace, the Admiralty House and St. John's Cathedral and lunched with the Governor and others on the battleship "Queen Elizabeth."

The King and Queen of the Belgians were enthusiastically cheered by the crowds in streets, which were decorated with flags in honour of their visit, and were given a very hearty farewell when they sailed in the afternoon amid the firing of naval and military salutes.—Reuter.

VALUE OF VERNACULARS.

HAS UNIVERSITY EDUCATION SUCCEEDED?

SIR T. SAPRU'S CONVOCATION ADDRESS.

"Has university education in India been a success?" Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru answered this question in the negative in the course of his Convocation Address to the Lucknow University held on Saturday last. He said: "It seems to me that situated as we are it is impossible to answer this question without first knowing who asks the question and secondly, why he asks it. For more than a generation after the establishment of our parent universities at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras this question did not intrude itself on our notice, but that was precisely the period during which the still waters of Indian life were being stirred by new ideas and new emotions. The forces that were let loose by western knowledge and science were gradually making themselves felt. They brought into existence a spirit of challenge, and authority and tradition found their position more and more insecure. This new freedom affected the entire outlook of the finished and the unfinished products of our universities. The bolder among them intoxicated with the new wine asked dogma to justify itself and were curious to know the 'reason why' for everything they were asked to accept. The timid and the easy-going, disposed to accept compromises in life and not prepared to outrage social sentiment, somehow reconciled themselves to the divergence between their beliefs and their practice. Both were, however, more or less affected, and it is not difficult to imagine how their beliefs or rather want of beliefs and conduct were viewed by the elders of that generation. Born in an era in which tradition and dogma still reigned supreme, our elders looked upon our heresies as odious and ominous, and perhaps they maintained that excepting for the material advantages which flowed from it, university education was more of a curse than a blessing. But the spirit of challenge pervaded other fields. It gave its alumni a new consciousness, a new self-respect and a new craving for self-expression. Unlike their elders, they cherished no superstitions about the Government. It may have pleased Providence in 'its inscrutable wisdom' to bring the east and the west together by making England the trustee and guardian of India, but neither the wisdom of Providence nor its inscrutability was so apparent to them. Government to them was a human institution and should, they maintained, not merely govern, but also satisfy human aspirations. Like our good elders who were alarmed at our spiritual heresies, the Government, it seems to me, were also alarmed at these new political heresies. That the official mind is generally speaking conservative is no reproach to it.

NOT A SUCCESS.

"I do not know whether there are still officials who share the view held by not a few of their predecessors that if only Macaulay's advice had not been followed and if the last few generations of Indians had only been saved from the unsettling effects of western knowledge India might still have been a garden of Eden as it was before the serpent tempted our great ancestor. That there were some such fifteen or twenty years ago is perhaps not an extravagant statement to make. That was the time when Burke, Mill and even Macaulay himself were in bad odour with our senates, and English history and politics or civics were solemnly banned from the university curriculum. Judged from the view-point which was adopted at that time, it is possible to hold that university education in India has not been a success. The mischief of looking at education through political glasses—English or Indian—has been great, and universities have, I feel, suffered more from political bias during the last twenty years than from any other cause. No one truly interested in education—not even a prospective candidate at the next general election—can honestly object to the increase of efficiency in our universities. But as an uninitiated layman I submit that the multiplication of rules and regulations and reports and references to this authority or that, and low percentages of passes are no more evidence of efficiency or high standards than interminable discussions at 'popular' executive or academic councils or the addition of faculties or high percentages of passes with a bewildering number of first classes. Sound opinion would, I submit, seek efficiency in the thoroughness of the education imparted to students by professors with a high conception of their duty, in the arousing among the students of a passion for learning, in the awakening among them of a habit of acquiring an ever-widening culture, in the provision for post-graduate study and research in various departments, and finally, in sending them out as men of courage and conviction to fight the battle of life. The demand, however, for further efficiency in the working of our universities need not be interpreted as necessarily implying any very serious condemnation of our universities, and in my opinion it is obviously unfair to compare them with universities rich in the traditions of centuries. Whether the founders of our universities intended them so to function or not, the fact remains that during the first 40 or 45 years of their existence the universities operated or were supposed to operate more or less as factories for the manufacture of certain types of men—efficient and upright public servants destined to execute the orders of their superiors, but not expected to possess the fibre of the latter, clever lawyers not rising beyond a certain height, and schoolmasters and professors who chose their profession always waiting for a call from some other direction. Sor the seed we

(Continued on next page.)

JUBBULPORE TRAGEDY

FIVE PERSONS RESCUED.

VOLUNTEERS' DARING FEAT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 5.

A fatal accident took place at Gwarighat on the Kartiki fair day (Friday October 30) when a boat containing 13 persons capsized in the Narbuda at noon. Out of these 5 were rescued by two Sevasamiti volunteers, Kesarisingh and Surajprasad Sharma and the rest were drowned. On hearing the cries of the drowning persons the volunteers Kesarisingh and Surajprasad rushed straight to the river from the camp where they had retired to rest. Hundreds of people were looking towards the helpless victims, but none dared save them as the water was very deep. Even boatmen and mallahas had run away for their lives. But the two volunteers, although exhausted by continuous work since early morning, jumped into the river and after crossing two wooden chhapas which were floating immedately in front of them they reached the open water where the boat had capsized Only five or six were on the surface just on the point of sinking down, the rest having already disappeared to the bottom Kesarisingh brought out 3 persons and Surajprasad 2, one by one. All of them were unconscious and were afterwards revived by first aid by the volunteers. Both of them attempted to bring out others also, but none of them could be traced. In the meantime, the police gathered some mallahas who after an effort of one and a half hours brought out the dead bodies of the remaining eight persons. Those who were saved included four males and one female. Kesarisingh and Surajprasad have won universal admiration for their bravery and selfless services, for which they have distinguished themselves on several occasions.

Pandit Ramukund Tripathi and Narsingdasji had arranged to send volunteers at Bheraghat fair also as at Gwarighat. About 50 scouts of local schools had also gone to Bheraghat and rendered valuable services to the pilgrims. It is reported that one woman was drowned at Bheraghat, but this was before the volunteers had gone there.

ANTIQUATED VIEWS.

MR. B. DAS ON LORD SINHA'S STATEMENT.

PATNA, Nov. 7.

In an interview with Associated Press regarding Lord Sinha's statement on the present political situation, Mr. B. Das, M.L.A. the Whip of the Independent Party said that he wished Lord Sinha had prolonged his silence rather than come out as a political oracle with political views which are quite antiquated and have no bearing upon the present political condition of the country. Mr. Das thought that Lord Sinha would hardly find even one present Moderate leader to support this type of antiquated views.—A. P.

CHINESE PROPOSALS AT TARIFF CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Nov. 6.

Peking.—At the Tariff Conference Committee, Doctor Yen detailed proposals of the Chinese Government with regard to surtaxes in the interim, prior to China's receiving tariff autonomy, including a five per cent surtax on ordinary goods and twenty per cent. on wine, tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, silk, woollen and fine cotton gods, leather, sugar, beverages, chinaware glassware, drugs jewellery, munitions, musical instruments, electric materials, clocks watches, toys and vehicles, excluding touring motor-cars.

Yoshizawa (Japan) urged that a higher rate than 2½ per cent would seriously disturb China's foreign trade.—Reuter.

CABLE ITEMS.

Moscow.—M. Voroshilov, a member of the Revolutionary War Council and Commander of the Moscow Military District, has been appointed Commissary of War in succession to M. Frunze.—Reuter

London.—Towers has been committed to the Assizes.—Reuter.

Sydney.—A meeting of the seamen on strike has adopted rules of the new Federated Seamens Union of Great Britain and Ireland and elected the strike leader Walsh to be its President.—Reuter.

Melbourne.—The British seamen on strike here resolved on Friday to continue the strike, although the Trades Unions had previously told them not to expect any further help.—Reuter.

Admiral Sir Osmond Brook has been appointed to succeed Sir Sydney Fremantle in the Portsmouth Command.—Reuter.

Brisbane.—The Government has rescinded the suspension of the railwaymen on the railwaymen withdrawing their threat to declare certain sections of the railway system 'black' and promising henceforth to obey the Railway Commissoners instructions. A general strike has thus been averted.—Reuter.

Sydney.—The world's sculling championship has been retained by Major Goodsell (holder) who beat James Paddon by two lengths over a distance of 3 miles and 117 yards on Paramatta River. Tme taken by the winner was 22 minutes and 50 seconds. —Reuter.

According to the "Industrial Daily News" the Company responsible for distribution of Russian oil in Britain has acquired a site at Avenmouth for the erection of storage tanks of the capacity of 8,000 tons of crude oil and petroleum. A similar depot is being established at Grangemouth and further sites are being acquired at important docks for 1926.—Reuter's Special.

MILL DISPUTE.

NO END IN SIGHT.

RELIEF WORK STARTED IN EARNEST.

The strike of the mill operatives is likely to prolong longer than many optimists imagine. A round in the mill area and conversation with some mill operatives confirm the fears entertained that the dispute is likely to continue for at least two months more. The labour leaders too have taken the relief work in right earnest and distributed food stuff to more than 1000 persons on Saturday. They have opened relief centres in the industrial area and gave relief to 500 operatives at Madanpura, 300 at Arthur Road, 225 at De Lisle Road, 53 at Naigaum and 52 at Sopari Baug. They also gave passage tickets to 20 persons to go to their villages.

NO STRIKERS RETURNING TO WORK

Mr. Jhabwala writes to say as follows:—

While thanking you for so kindly according ready and willing room in your esteemed paper for the publication of true facts regarding the present mill-strike I beg to draw your attention to the inaccuracy you and the Press in general have allowed to creep in. You are supplied with the information by some agency that the mills are working with a certain complement of operatives but it is incorrect and misguiding both to the public and the Mill-agents. The Simplex Mills as for instance never had 500 operatives as the Press states. If a dozen people here or a score there were going they are clerks, cleaners and menials. But the main prop and stay of the mills have not returned. Pray do not print things which jeopardise the position both of the workers and their helpers like us. I am constrained to write to you as you, I know, will not suppress true facts like one of your contemporaries who stated incorrect facts and when enlightened with correct ones would not print them.

SHOOTING TRAGEDY IN CALCUTTA.

1 KILLED: 3 WOUNDED.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

(Delayed in transmission).

A shooting tragedy took place early this morning in the house of a woman in North Calcutta, in which a woman was shot dead and three Bengalees who are respectably connected were wounded. Last night, Ramapati Roy and his four friends went to this woman's house and during their stay there was an altercation in which it is alleged Ramapati pulled out a pistol from his pocket and fired several shots in quick succession wounding two of his friends. The woman interfered, and she was shot dead. Ramapati is alleged to have then tried to shoot himself. Police removed the injured men to hospital, and the dead woman to the morgue, and took charge of the pistol. Ramapati is described as an electrical engineer employed in Bombay.—A. P.

LEPROSY IS CURABLE.

SIR L. ROGERS' MEMORANDUM.

LONDON Nov. 6.

That leprosy can now be cured in early stages is emphasised in a memorandum by Sir Leonard Rogers which has been adopted by the Executive Committee of the British Empire Leprosy Relief Association. The memorandum says that the medical profession in leprous countries requires to be taught regarding the early signs of leprosy, and then compulsory notification could be enforced. Much has already been done to improve the treatment of the disease, but still more remains to be accomplished before any but early stages can be considered to be readily curable in the practical sense of losing all symptoms and infectivity. So, continued research must remain the most urgent need.—Reuter.

BENGAL IRON AND STEEL CO.

LONDON, Nov. 7.

The Committee of Enquiry appointed at a recent meeting of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company has issued a rejoinder to the communication of directors in which the meeting has been called to dissolve the Committee. The latter state that they possess information which renders desirable a full investigation of the Company's affairs. They have already coopted Sir Frederick Mills who is a large shareholder of the Bengal Iron and Steel Company and Rear Admiral Sir Edward Inglefield.—Reuter.

RETURN HOME OF ITALIAN AVIATOR.

LONDON, Nov. 8.

Rome.—De Pinedo arrived here to-day. He alighted at Tiber on Saturday afternoon, and was accorded triumphal welcome. —Reuter.

Rome.—Three airships and a hundred aeroplanes circled over the Tiber when De Pinedo arrived. Quays, bridges and balconies thronged with cheering crowds and Sgr. Mussolini who was surrounded by a crowd of official, military and naval representatives embraced De Pinedo and invited him to enter his motor car and drove corso in the midst of an enormous crowd who cheered and threw bouquets to Chigi Palace. —Reuter's Special.

NO RESPONSIVE CO-OPERATION

(Continued from page 7.)

who could make noise, but one machine-gun would make them run. To-day the Swarajists were as constitutional as anybody, and the only weapon for them was that of civil disobedience.

RIP VAN WINKLE.

The Pundit then referred to Lord Sinha's speech who, he said, like Rip Van Winkle was sleeping all these years and was now speaking just as he was speaking ten years ago, taking no note of what was happening in the country. He had told them that they must take whatever Government gave them since they could not do anything else, and said that it was futile to discuss about the preamble to the Government of India Act. Swarajists said that it was not the Parliament, but the people of India who must be the judges of the time and measure of reforms. They must remember what the present Governor of the United Provinces had said in that regard, who was the writer of the Montagu-Chelmsford report, and one of the triumvirate which conceived diarchy. It was the country-side which lacked organisation and the speaker asked them to supply that organisation, and if they had but money they would have enough men. They had enough workers and they could go into the country with the banner of Swaraj and they would find that the whole country would rally round them. While the Independents helped the Swarajists the first year in throwing out the budget, the next year they kept mum in the Assembly, with the result that they lost. They must remember that the whole programme of the Swarajists rested on four pillars which were the main-stay of the rights of the people. First was the general spirit of resistance to the bureaucracy, and they would find that the present Assembly was permeated with that spirit now, which was not the case with the first Assembly. The general spirit of resistance was there, resistance to everything that impeded our way to Swaraj. His party took its stand on the programme put before the country, and there had been no rebels in it, except Mr. Tambe who has been dealt with adequately. There was no class or association which would not find black sheep. The Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party was no respecter of persons; it only respected the principles and if there was any inherent defect in principles it was the business of the members of that party to put them before the public, for no party or organisation was perfect—there were defects even in the British constitution,—and the defects of the Swaraj Party could be remedied in a proper way. He then explained to the audience the exact effect of the Patna resolution and said so far as the Swaraj Party was concerned their authority was the General Council and they had already accepted the Patna resolution. The Swaraj Party had now become one with the Congress. Their principles could not be altered, for if they could be then they were not principles. The second pillar was the non-acceptance of office in the gift of Government, whatever the conditions and whatever the circumstances. The third pillar was the throwing out of supplies wherever and whenever possible, because it was only possible when others joined the Swarajists, and if they were sent in a majority it would be always possible and always desirable. The fourth and the strongest pillar was reliance and civil disobedience. The speaker then referred to the proposed unity among all parties in the country, and said other parties had been invited, but if they said: don't utter a word about civil disobedience—then the Swarajists could not possibly unite with those people. What the Swaraj Party told those people was that they should convince them that the former were in the wrong and show them the right way and then only they would follow them. Then there were Besantites, or Conventionists. Let them examine the strength of the Liberals who were now on the unempl yed list. He did not like to say anything against the Liberals, among whom he had a great number of friends. But they had no right to be a party in the country, for where were they in the country? They generally held a meeting of the National Liberal Federation which was attended by a few persons, and they were duly advertised in the press. But he denied they were a party in the country, and he would be glad to have them in the Congress. Under the name of Conventionists there were a few worshippers of Dr. Besant, he did not say admirers, for he himself was an admirer of hers. When she gave evidence in England she said her section of the Home Rule League had many branches and Mr. Patel who gave evidence immediately after her told the Committee that the number of members was equal to the number of branches, or even less. Then coming to the Independents he said they were, as they all knew, independent of each other. How could two or three members who were independent of each other form into a party? There were a few in the Assembly who called themselves by that label. The Independents in the Councils had nothing in common with the Independents in the Assembly or in Councils in other provinces either, and the result was that they were undependables. But let them look at the Swaraj Party in the Assembly! The Swarajist in the Assembly or in the extreme south was dyed by the same dye. Whatever was done in one Council was done in other Councils and whatever was done in the Assembly was to be done in the Councils all over India. All Swarajists in the Assembly, or in the Councils or in Bombay Council would come out at the word of command. Therefore it was not proper for other people to impose terms upon the Swarajists and the country. Meanwhile he would say this to all. The Swarajists had their shortcomings, as no human institution was perfect. But what party in the country could they compare with the Swaraj Party? Was it proper therefore to weaken that party's hands, instead of strengthening them? He would have their answer not in words but in the support they would give. (Applause.).

EPITOME OF INDIA.

Mr. T. C. Goswami said he considered this city of Bombay as the epitome of India, for in Bombay they had not only a cosmopolitan mass of humanity, but they had people working together from all parts of India, and they had large classes represented in large proportions in Bombay and he who happened to come from an outlying and unknown province (laughter) had found himself quite at home not only among his personal friends but among the public of Bombay. He felt that the political education of Bombay was a matter in which the whole of India was concerned. There were large industrial capitalists who would tell them that they could not help them because the Government could, if they chose, crush them for they had such large vested interests in the country. Politics was not something apart from the interests of the capitalist or labour, and how were capitalists interested in the continuance of the present system? They read only the other day of a contract for five million pounds being placed in England and the whole British press was gloating over it Did it not show that the Government were not acting for the capitalists in India? This Government was responsible to a very large extent to the economic degradation of the country and the poverty of India. They had heard some mild challenge from Government, but the fact had not been denied. At Nagpore he had heard that the Transferred Departments there controlled 250 lakhs and it was suggested that this money would be administered in the country's interests by popular ministers. He had not the least doubt, and no one ever doubted, that individual ministers whether Swarajists or Liberals or anybody could do that or this good to the country but let them consider the whole situation. But let them look at the manipulations of the currency by means of which India was losing so heavily, these currency manipulations were due to the Finance Minister, and had been going on for many years and they were not new thing.

With regard to Lord Sinha's statement the speaker said,—Lord Sinha was a friend of his, and it merely showed that he was restored to health,—because it was given in the press that he was suffering from nervous derangements. He personally had some affection for him and the speaker took it as a sign of Lord Sinha's restoration and merely as a point of view which in the historical development of this country belonged to an age which was now no more. To that part of the statement where Lord Sinha said that they were carrying on a futile and academic discussion about the preamble to the Government of India Act, the writer thought it was an atrocious statement to make that the British people, who knew so little about India, had the right to judge of the time and measure of each step taken by them. It was another question altogether that the British had usurped to themselves the right which any brigand could usurp. Lord Sinha had said that some Indian States were willing to come in line with the Nationalists. Would to God that they would do so, for they had very little cause to thank the British people, for they were treated with the greatest humiliations from Buckingham Palace to a hotel restaurant. In any struggle in which we were weaker than our opponents there must be movements which were apparently harmonious. To the logic of programme they must not attach much importance as the programme was only the means to an end, and to say that Pundit Motilal Nehru had broken his pledge by sitting on the Skeen Committee was nonsense. Deshbandhu Das used to say that life was greater than logic. They could not bring the life of the people within the logic of syllogism, and it would be better for the people of Bombay to help his party to carry on the struggle in the country. The whole question was the attitude of the political parties. A programme did not become moderate or extreme because something was omitted or hard words were used. But they would have to judge by the attitude people had taken up, and they could not have an attitude of defiance and then go to the Government House to apologise. He then asked the people of Bombay to help the Swaraj Party to send good and trustworthy men into the Council of State which was standing in the way of the country.

RESOLUTION

Mr. K. F Nariman moved: This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay heartily endorses the resolution of the Central Executive of the Swaraj Party held at Nagpore regarding the determination of the Swaraj Party not to accept any office within the gift of Government.

Mr. Nariman said he was glad that he was asked to move this resolution for the Swaraj Party in Bombay had sent a petition to the Central Executive which was not consistent with the resolution he was asked to move,—because he was the only one in that body who had opposed it and had refused to sign that petition. He was glad that the citizens of Bombay were opposed to that petition, for it was a serious breach of faith with the public to accept offices. On the last occasion when the members of the Swaraj Party came to the public for their votes the one proposition, the one pronouncement, which was declared from the house tops, which was very useful in getting their votes was, that—the one thing which differentiated them from the Liberals or the Moderates who would accept offices within the gift of Government. It would be a solemn breach of faith to accept offices, and the more honourable course would be for them first to resign their seats which they had secured by the help of the public and then only they should decide whether they should accept offices. He considered it a degradation from the national point of view to accept anything which was in the gift of Government, whether it was office or invitation to Government House. They had seen the play "Ekach Pyala" and they had to refrain from taking the first *pyala* and then they would be able to avoid everything. He had seen members in the Council taking one attitude before lunch time and after lunch changing their minds under the influence of tea. He had seen wonderful transformations in that way. He appealed to the leader of the Swaraj Party in the Bombay Council and also the followers of the great departed leader, that let them have no more talk about accepting office. Personally speaking he said he would rather resign his place from the party than be a party to any move for the acceptance of office.

Mr. Punjabhai Thakersey heartily endorsed every word said by Mr Nariman and seconded the proposition, as he also was one of the members of the Swaraj Party who had refused to sign the petition to the Central Executive.

Mr. Balubhai Desai said there were many charges made against the Swaraj Party for their not doing the things they had promised, but they were due to their not having got a sufficient majority in the Councils. If they had sent them in sufficient numbers then only could the Swarajists break the Councils, not otherwise. They heartily endorsed the resolution of the Swaraj Party at Nagpore, he said.

Mr. Nehru in replying to some of the objections raised by one or two speakers said he had accepted the membership of the Skeen Committee but it should not excite the envy of anybody, for he had accepted work for which he had no grit. About the appointment of Mr. Patel it was said that he was getting a fat salary and that had caused some heart-burning among the people of Bombay. The Swaraj Party had altered their rules about their contesting for the office of the presidentship of the Assembly long ago and they were before the country and yet there was no objection raised against them. Objection was raised the first time when Mr. Patel secured that office, and if he had not been a Bombay resident nobody would have heard anything about it, and that also because he was a person who had a certain reputation for unbending mentality. When the candidature of Mr. Patel was put forward Government tried their best to defeat him and motor cars were running from Simla and Kalka to get all available votes on the side of Government, and in the teeth of opposition he was elected. Mr. Rangachariar was given all the help possible within Government power. About Mr. Patel's pay Mr. Patel wanted to reduce the salary to Rs. 2,000 when the Bill was before the House, but Government would not accept that suggestion because they wanted to safeguard the dignity of future presidents and he was glad that a member of his own party was getting it. Mr. Nehru then spoke of his nomination to the Skeen Committee The resolution was passed only two or three dissenting.

SUPPORT TO NAGPUR RESOLUTION.

At a joint meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and Swarajya Party (Bombay Branch) held on Sunday at the Congress House the following resolution was passed nem-con.

"This Joint Meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee and the Swarajya Party endorses the Nagpur resolution passed by the Central Executive of the Swarajya Party re: the non-acceptance of offices in the gift of the Government."

ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES.

NOT BEFORE NATIONAL DEMAND GRANTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 3.

Addressing a very largely attended public meeting held under the auspices of the Winter Lecture Series newly started by the local Tilak Vidyalaya this evening, Mr. Abhyankar presiding, Pandit Motilal Nehru urged both the Hindus and Muslims to try their level best to maintain their unity and settle up their differences amicably. Panditji regretted that the unanimous resolutions adopted by the Unity Conference at Delhi should not have been acted upon in several places in India. Referring to Dr. Moonji's speech at Akola wherein the doctor had preached the doctrine of the rod Panditji entirely disagreed with that view and thought that would never permanently solve the most vital problem of unity between the two communities who were both disorganised and effiminate owing to foreign rule. Explaining how the national demand was adopted in the Legislative Assembly Panditji thought how the bureaucracy was waiting to see the extinction of the Swarajya Party element in the Provincial and Imperial Legislatures in the next elections. Referring to Mr. Tambe's episode Panditji challenged to show a more mean and disgraceful act than that of Mr. Tambe's acceptance of the Executive Councillorship. He found no difference between the action of those Swarajists who had surreptitiously attempted to get memberships despite the party's clear cut programme and policy and Mr. Tambe's acceptance of the Councillorship. So long as the national demand was not granted and real power was not vested in the hands of the people's representatives the question of Ministership or acceptance of offices is out of court. It is imperative that the Swaraj Party should be purged of all vascilating spirits and hankering after loaves and fishes of offices for personal aggrandisement. Panditji expressed the hope that the Cawnpore Congress would give the mandate to fight out all the Council elections in the name of the Congress. Before concluding Panditji fervently appealed to the people to vote in favour of full pledged Swarajist candidate Seth Govindas in ensuing Council of State elections.

DR. MOONJE EXPLAINS.

Dr. Moonje while addressing said to err is human and even Mahatmaji had been liable to commit Himalayan miscalculations. He regretted that Panditji should have been persuaded to comment upon his speech at Akola without first perusing the said speech himself. While illustrating his much adversely criticised speech and the quotation therein from Manu, Dr. Moonje appealed both the communities never to take the law in their own hands. Dr. Moonje lastly assured Panditji that the Swaraj Party's solidarity would be maintained at all costs notwithstanding the diversity of opinions in the three Swarajist groups in the provinces.

Panditji congratulated Dr. Moonje for his most frank illustration of his famous speech which would dispel all doubts amidst both the communities.

MR. GOSWAMI'S SPEECH.

Mr. Goswami said that the Swaraj Party stood for Hindu-Muslim unity and that in politics they were neither Hindu nor Muslim. According to the speaker the only solution for this vexed question is to divorce religion from politics. The Swaraj Party has already considered the pros and the cons regarding the acceptance of Ministership which is one of the burning topics. Referring to how the Bengal Governor had certified the grant for the improvement of Government House furniture Mr. Goswami thought that this fact had the greatest significance to the shameless propaganda carried by Government against the Swarajists in the C. P. and Berar. Unless the present sham constitution of India is not revised no progress was possible. The speaker urged that unless a situation was created to jeopardise the British vested interests in this country India's political goal would never be achieved.

To a query from the audience Panditji explained as to how he accepted the nomination on the Skeen Committee with the full sanction of the Swaraj Pary and said that the allowance of Rs. 50 being looked upon as remuneration by Government has been provisionally earmarked for the party funds.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the honoured guests.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU IN BERAR AND C. P.

PROGRAMME OF TOUR.

The following is the programme of Pandit Motilal Nehru's tour in Berar and the Central Provinces.

9th Nov. leave Victoria Terminus 21 o'clock, 10th Nov. arrive Bhusaval 6-2 o'clock, 10th Nov. leave Bhusaval 9.20 o'clock, 10th Nov. arrive Malkapur 10.45 o'clock, 10th Nov. Buldhana by motor, 28 miles. 11th Nov. leave Buldhana by motor 8 o'clock, 11th Nov. arrive Malkapur 10 o'clock, 11th Nov. leave Malkapur 10.15 o'clock, 11th Nov. arrive Akola 13.14 o'clock, 12th Nov. leave Akola 13.14 o'clock, 12 Nov. arrive Amraoti 15-19 o'clock, 13 Nov. leave Amraoti 10.26 o'clock, 13th Nov. arrive Wardha 15.49 o'clock, 14th Nov. leave Wardha 8.5 o'clock, 14th Nov. arrive Chanda 11.48 o'clock, 14th Nov. leave Chanda 22-30 o'clock, 15th Nov. arrive Wardha 5.30 o'clock, 15th Nov. leave Wardha 6.4 o'clock, 15th Nov. arrive Bhandara 9.17 o'clock, 16th Nov. leave Bhandara 9-17 o'clock, 16th Nov. arrive Raepur 13-56 o'clock, 17th Nov. leave Raepur 14-11 o'clock, 17th Nov. arrive Bilaspur 15.43 o'clock, 18th Nov. leave Bilaspur 9.8 o'clock, 18th Nov. arrive Katni 19.31 o'clock, 18th Nov. leave Katni 20-25 o'clock, and 19th Nov. arrive Allahabad 0.33 o'clock.

UNIVERSITY REFORM.

(Continued from page 6.)

appearance of the first year at college in the school curriculum, as the present courses require only three years after the first year at college. Thus matters stand to-day. Something more could be done, if we lessen our vacations of eighteen to twenty weeks' duration, to those of ten weeks only. This would mean a saving of two months per year and in three years we should get six months for solid work, which is equivalent to one year's work under the present arrangement. India is a poor country and the parents would like to be relieved of one year's expenses at college, if it could be done. A student spends at college about Rs. 500 per annum on the average. If one year could be saved per each student who comes for University education, the total annual saving for the Presidency would be a huge amount. One fails to understand why a period of one precious year should be wasted from the life of a student, when the average life period of an Indian is about twenty-five years. To my mind, it is quite possible to save one year at college, specially when the first year at college is to be added to the school course, as proposed by the Reforms Committee. The Senate ought to give an anxious thought to this.

University for Poona.

The Reforms Committee has made a sort of halting recommendation to give the people of the Deccan a type of a University which a majority of the people don't want. The establishment of a new University at Poona is really a move in the right direction. It is a known fact that Poona had been ripe for a University since long. It is also clear that the people of Bombay, Gujerat, Kathiawar, etc., would disapprove of the transfer of the Agricultural and the Engineering Colleges to the new University at Poona, because they are the only institutions of their kind in the Presidency. To start a new University at Poona, with the two above colleges attached to Bombay, would be, to begin with, a distinct disadvantage to the new University. The Reforms Committee could have advocated the establishment of two such colleges at Bombay, or in the suburbs of Bombay, and allowed Poona to take a start without preliminary disabilities. The finance part of the scheme could have been met in the same way as in the case of the University College of Technology and other institutions proposed by the Reforms Committee. It was a disappointment to the people of Gujerat to find that their claims to a separate University were postponed on the pretext of the usual merit of being cautious. It is also remarkable that very few witnesses were called from the north of the Bassein creek to ascertain the feelings of the latter.

(To be continued.)

INDORE NOTES.

MAHARAJAH'S BIRTH DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Nov. 4.

The news about the dismissal of the Bawla Murder appeals to the Privy Council was received here on the evening of the 28th October when the daily papers were received here. It has cast a gloom among the friends and relatives of the condemned prisoners. Groups of citizens were seen quietly discussing the question of the dismissed appeals which had created a great interest here for the last three months.

H. H. Maharaja Saheb's birthday celebration was celebrated with great enthusiasm on the 31st October. A large number of officers were present at the palace to make their mujras and offer *nuzzars*. The Fancy Fete was opened in the evening, and thousands of visitors of both the sexes were seen in crowds at this fair. My last report was not correct. This year too there are gambling and betting shops in this fete which attracted crowds of poorer people. The public buildings were illuminated in the city. In the evening there was a banquet for four hundred guests at the palace. At seven p.m. there was an accident when Princess Suchlatabai, the youngest child of H. H. the Maharaja Saheb got scalded severely due to her *sari* catching fire from fireworks which were being let out by children. The palace and Durbar surgeons, Drs. Gosavir and Surjuprasad, attended on the patient who has sustained severe injuries on her hands, legs and thighs. The European lady Doctor from the Residency is also treating the Princess. On an auspicious day this cast a gloom over the city. Sweets were distributed to school children and prayers offered for the long life and prosperity of the Maharaja Saheb in Temples and Mosques. Durbars and other public functions which were already announced by the Diwan have been cancelled on account of H. H. Maharaja Saheb's health.

H. H. the Maharaja Saheb has been graciously pleased to sanction Rs. 20,000 for the clearing of wells. The Piplia and Bilawadi tanks which supply drinking water to Indore city are being pumped and cleaned. The Revenue Minister Sirdar K. G. Reshamwala is very busy preparing famine relief scheme. H.H. the Maharaja has also made a grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Indore Municipality for sanitation and cleaning of the city.

The annual gathering of Holkar College was celebrated. There was the usual dinner of past and present students of the College and a dramatic performance. Prince Yeshwant Rao the Yuvaraja Maharaj presided at the prize exhibition and distributed prizes to successful students.

There is a strong rumour that the Industry and Commerce Department of Holkar State will shortly be engaging the services of a European geologist.

VALUE OF VERNACULARS.

(Continued from previous page.)

sowed the harvest was not bad, though occasionally we came across tall plants which only served to remind us that Indian genius might yet look forward to a hopeful future. I shall not say that we have now entered upon a period of renaissance, for that is yet a far-off adorable dream, but perhaps it will not, to use legal phraseology, be putting the case too high if I say that the beginnings of a new intellectual life are already discernible. The great work of Sir Jagadish Chandra Bose and Sir Praphulla Chandra Roy and Professor Raman has already added to our stature in foreign countries. A new school of Indian economists is asserting itself and struggling for the recognition of its views against the orthodoxies of unerring Finance departments of the Government. Indian scholars are rewriting our history and interpreting our past. Indian archaeologists and sociologists within their own sphere are re-presenting to us the faded picture of a past which deserves to be rescued from inexcusable oblivion. Indian students need no longer go to the orientalists of the west to understand the schools of philosophy founded by their great ancestors; Indian Scholars have done much to save our pride in that respect. Nor have men lagged behind who tell us that our remote ancestors were ruled by constitutional monarchs and possessed even democratic republics. The fact is that, whether it augurs well or ill for the future an intense but many-sided 'nationalism' is to-day the dominant note of our life. It is inspiring our entire moral and intellectual life and from it has come the new impulse. How far that nationalism is compatible with the requirements of dry and severe scholarship, how far it needs the restraining influence of a spirit of justice and criticism are questions which I need not pause to discuss on this occasion, but it is enough to point out the signs of the times—so different from those of a generation back. Nevertheless, it will be admitted by the most ardent admirer of the present-day intellectual restlessness, that our national average is still deplorably low, and that in the case of the vast majority of our under-graduates and graduates it is the examinations and university degrees that count for more than a real intellectual life lived at the university and continued ever afterwards."

ENGLISH AS MEDIUM.

"I fear," continued Sir Tej Bahadur, "not one or two but to several causes that we must attribute the present state of things. For some of them we must look to the organization of our society." And after examining some of them thte speaker said: "But the most important factor in our system of education of which both its friends and critics must take note, is that English has been the principal medium of instruction adopted in our universities and even schools. The consequences of this policy have in some respects been deplorable. In the case of most of our boys it must have been a very serious handicap to be instructed at school in a language other than their own, especially in subjects in which there was no need to exclude our languages. This policy, the mistaken character of which, I am glad to observe has been recognised in recent years, reminds one of the cynicism of Timon who when asked by a parent about the education of his children said 'let them be instructed in that which they will never understand.' In the universities, however, it it is still pursued, and Benares and Aligarh, which might have been expected to take the lead in this respect, have chosen or been forced by circumstances to follow the old models. The credit for courage and imagination must, however, be given to the founders of the Osmania University who realising that a foreign language howsoever carefully mastered must always remain alien to our mode of thinking and expressing, decided from the very beginning to adopt Urdu as the medium of instruction."

POONA FORGERY CASE.

FURTHER PROSECUTION EVIDENCE.

POONA, Nov. 5.

Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate to-day recorded further evidence in the case brought by the police against J. C. Merchant for the forgery of a cheque for Rs. 325 which the accused is alleged to have signed with the name of another Parsi contractor, named Sorabji Shapurji. The examination-in-chief of the two principal witnesses was continued by the Police prosecutor and three other witnesses also gave evidence. Sorabji Shapurji, contractor, was examined again to-day. Questioned witness said he knew of no bank instructions to the effect that blank cheques were not to be given to other people. Certain counterfoils in the cheque book he had put in were blank. He had given six cheques to the accused, but could not say to whom he gave No. 119536, or what he did with it.

Bhagvandass Sobaram, the money lender, was also recalled and further examined by the prosecution. He said that the accused had paid him Rs. 120 on the 20th October, 1925. This was after the bank had written to him about the forged cheque. Witness on receipt of the letter sent for the accused, and when he came he paid witness the Rs. 120. The man witness sent to call the accused must have heard the bank's letter being read out to witness. The accused left, saying he would pay the balance.

Sub-Inspector N. B. Mali said he investigated the case. He went to the house of the accused, and was given some papers off the accused's table. Witness wanted a specimen of his hand-writing, and the accused gave him the papers mentioned. He found the handwriting as regards the signature tallied, and the words "hundred" and "twenty" were in the same handwriting as that of the cheque for Rs. 325. The case is proceeding.

"MUSLIM HERALD."

ALLAHABAD'S NEW DAILY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 7.

Arrangements are being made to publish here a new English daily to be called the "Muslim Herald" from January next. The paper which will voice Muslim views will be edited by Mr. S. M. Rauf Jafri, M.A., who it is stated has received his journalistic training in America.—A. P.

HINDU-MUSLIM FRACAS.

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 7.

A Hindu-Muslim fracas is reported to have occurred in Kadipur in Upper Sindh when some Mussalmans are said to have attacked Hindus during the Arya Samaj meeting with lathis and hatchets. The Hindus are reported to have repulsed their attack and no serious injury or loss of life is reported.—(A. P.)

BENGAL P. C. C.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7

The first annual general meeting of the newly-elected members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee was held this evening, Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta presiding. 56 new members were coopted, including 10 women, and 14 Mahomedans, and there was brisk canvassing at the election of co-opted members. The meeting was adjourned till to-morrow with a view to give facility to the co-opted members to take part in the election of the President and other office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee.—A.P.

LALAJI ON VICEROY-DESIGNATE.

LAHORE, Nov. 7.

Commenting on the appointment of the new Viceroy the "People" (edited by Lala Lalpatrai) says: It matters little who the Viceroy is so long as the Government of the country is for all practical purposes vested in the Steel Frame. The Indian politician must either conciliate or defy the bureaucracy if he wants to do anything effective. His efforts at defiance have so far resulted in his discomfiture, because his own countrymen are not with him. It is a perfect waste of ink and paper and energy to write column after column on the new appointment.—A.P.

SIR SUREN'S BEQUEST.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 7.

"Forward" understands that the late Sir Surendranath Banerjee left a will according to which out of the income from his property which is expected to be about Rs. 5,000 a month, Rs. 500 are meant for his son and the rest to be devoted for the purpose of improving sanitary conditions of the Province and this money is to be handed over to the Public Health Department, Bengal.—A.P.

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POLICE COURT.

MR. CLAUDE FAULKINER ROBBED.

"BOY" DECAMPS WITH STOLEN GOODS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday, Deputy Inspector Rahn applied to the Court that Shaikh Hussein Bux an accused in a theft case was not yet traced by the police, and the complainant Mr. Claude Faulkiner who was the complainant in the case was going to England that day, his statement be recorded.

Mr. Claude Faulkiner then in his statement said he was a brilliant player and came to Madras about three weeks ago. About 12 noon on the 6th instant he arrived in Bombay from Poona and went to Hotel Majestic and put up in room No. 23. Before he went to his bath, he took out five diamonds, one uncut diamond, two emeralds, twenty four rubies, six £5 notes, thirteen £1 notes, Rs. 32 in currency notes and Rs. 5 in silver, property collectively valued at Rs. 2,542/8/0 from his coat-pocket and placed them on the dressing table. Ten minutes later when he had finished his bath, he called his boy the accused; but he did not get any reply. He then went to the dressing table and found the above-mentioned property missing, and also the accused. He had engaged the accused at Colombo. The leaf of the diary containing the accused's address was also torn off by the accused. He (complainant) requested the Court in case the accused was arrested and the property recovered the same be handed over to his agents, Messrs. John Roberts and Co., Bombay. His Worship recorded the statement.

CORONER'S COURT,

OLD WOMAN KILLED BY MOTOR.

Sakinabai, a Hindu old woman aged 70 years was going along Mahim Bazar Road on Tuesday afternoon when she was knocked down by a motor car No. 5130 while she was trying to cross the road. She was removed to the J. J. Hospital where she died on Thursday, death being due to blood poisoning. The deceased was deaf and her sight was impaired.

At an inquest held by the Coroner evidence was led to show that the motor car was going very slowly and in the right direction.

The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

PATHAN KNOCKED DOWN BY RLY. ENGINE

On Thursday morning Amirkhan Hashamkhan (25), a Pathan, was sitting with two workmen on the railway lines near Byculla waiting for their fitter when a train came from the direction of Victoria Terminus and the other from the Byculla side. They got confused and were trying to run away when Amirkhan was knocked down by the engine of the train coming from the direction of Byculla. He was removed to the G. I. P. Railway Infirmary at Byculla where it was found that he had sustained fracture of the ribs. He died the following day, death being due to internal haemorrhage and shock.

At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL OPIUM DOSE.

Nana Kondaji a barber (50) residing at Foras Road, was removed to J. J. Hospital on Wednesday last in an unconscious state where he died the following day. The House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital certified the death due to opium poisoning. It appeared the deceased went to work on Wednesday morning as usual and returned at 10 a.m. He appeared to be intoxicated and said that he had taken a bottle of toddy. Later on he became unconscious and was removed to J. J. Hospital where he died subsequently.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of death by opium poisoning, apparently self-administered.

RUN OVER BY MOTOR CAR.

At about 6 p. m. on Thursday Motor car No. 5332-Bom was proceeding along Queen's Road when in front of the University Tower, Mohmed Khalil, (35) a peon in Custom's Department was knocked down and rendered unconscious. He was removed to G. T. Hospital, where he died soon after admission.

The car belonged to Capt. F. B. Phillips O.B.E., and was driven at the rate of 12 miles an hour.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

DEATH FROM BURNS.

At about 11 p.m. on Thursday information was received at the Dadar Police Station that one Ladubai Dharaj (30) residing at Bhoiwada had died of burns.

Police enquiries showed that Ladubai was residing with one Karamsi Sarawan and his wife. At about 6.30 p.m. on Thursday, Karamsi's wife left the deceased at home and went to her husband's shop and returned at 9.30 p.m. when she found the door locked from inside. On knocking the door no response being received, the door was broken open and the deceased was found lying on the floor with all her clothes burnt. She died after a little while.

At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

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MADRAS COUNCIL.

ANDHRA UNIVERSITY BILL PASSED.

MADRAS, Nov. 6.

At the Madras Council, to-day, the Andhra University Bill was passed into law. The leader of the Opposition opposed the motion for the final reading of the Bill, on the ground that the basic principle of the Bill, namely, concentration had been violated by the acceptance of a clause providing for the growth of First grade Colleges in centres other than those decided on according to the principle of concentration. Messrs. C. R. Reddi and Satyamurthi also criticised the provisions of the Bill. The Hon. Mr. T E Moir referring to the financial aspect observed that no statutory provision had been made in the Bill, but the matter would receive their fair and impartial consideration. The Minister for Education, in winding up the debate, expressed the hope that the new University would help the development of University education in Andhra Desa, on sound lines, and promote Andhra culture in true national spirit.

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer next introduced a Bill to amend Indian Press Act 1908 in its application to the Madras presidency. The Bill was passed into law. The House next discussed motions for supplementary grants on the motion of the Home Member for grant of an additional sum of Rs. 85,500 under the forest reserved for establishment of three saw mills which are intended to supply two hundred thousand sleepers to the South Indian Railway during the year. Opportunity was availed of by certain members to urge on the Government the Indianisation of the forest services and the appointment of Indians as Conservators of forests. Home Member pointed out that out of eleven appointments made during the year to higher posts ten were given to Indians. Another grant of Rs. 240,500 was also made to Government for purchase of two buildings in Bellary to be used as jails one of which was to accommodate prisoners suffering from tuberculosis. In course of discussion it was elicited from Government that Andamans Scheme for colonisation of Moplah prisoners had been temporarily suspended and the local Government was in correspondence with the Government of India with regard to the constitution of a committee as urged by the Legislative Council to enquire into the scheme. The House by a majority granted a sum of rupees one lakh sixty-five thousand to Government for the purpose of loans to the Madras Hindu Religious Endowment Board. The board required this amount to meet its initial expenses and establishment charges and also to defray legal expenses in defending some suits against it. The Council adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

MADRAS, Nov. 7.

The Madras Legislative Council reassembled to-day and passed a number of supplementary demands. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer moved a number of demands for irrigation purposes and for Medical Educational and agricultural purpose all of which were granted. The principle of communal representation applied to Educational institutions was opposed by the Opposition with special reference to the Madras Medical College, on the ground that tax-payers' money should not be utilised for the advantage of a particular community. It was pointed out by one speaker that in the Madras Medical College two-thirds of the seats were reserved for non-Brahmins. One member from the Government side defended the Government policy in the matter of reservation on the ground that the community for which seats were reserved were not so well-advanced in education and that it required special facilities and also on the ground that this community constituted more than 90 per cent of the population of the Presidency.

The Council was adjourned to meet on the 14th December.—A. P.

KAKORI DACOITY CASE.

FURTHER REMAND GRANTED.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 6.

Syed Amuddin, Special Magistrate, Lucknow, granted, to-day, 15 days' further remand in respect of all the accused now in custody in connection with the Kakori Train Dacoity Case. This fresh remand will expire on the 21st November. The remand application was opposed on behalf of the accused by Pandit Harkaran Nath Misra, M.L.A. It is understod Mr. Misra will apply for bail for all the accused tomorrow.—A. P.

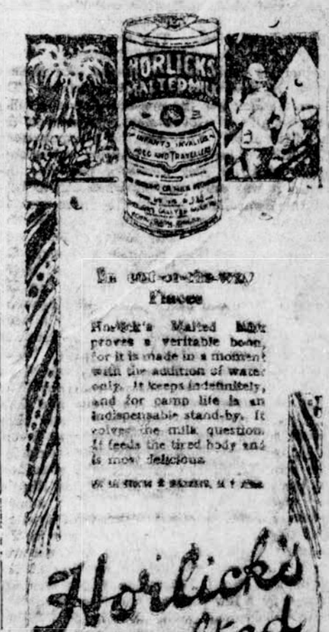
BAIL APPLICATIONS.

LUCKNOW, Nov. 7.

Bail applications were received to-day by Syed Ainuddin, Special Magistrate on behalf of 16 accused persons now in custody in connection with the Kakori Train Dacoity and conspiracy cases. On the previous occasion, the counsel for the defence had put forward the bail application on behalf of the several accused jointly, but this time he requested the Magistrate to go into the cases of the individual accused in deciding the question of bail.

Khairat Nabi, Public Prosecutor, C.I.D., opposed the bail application, but added that as in the case of the two accused who had already been let out on bail, the prosecution would not hesitate to apply on their own accord to the Magistrate to let any of the accused on bail if they thought there was no justification for keeping one or more of the accused in custody.

The prosecuting counsel pointed out that the delay in the examination of documents was due to the fact that they were in half a dozen different languages, including Mahratti, Bengalee, Beharee, etc. The Magistrate, after hearing both the sides, said he would examine the cases of the individual accused and pass orders later on.—A. P.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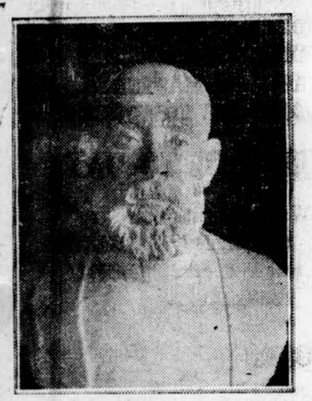

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ART ACTIVITIES AT UMRETH

The Arts and Crafts Exhibition ogranised on the occasion of the Fourth Vidyarthi Sammelan at Umreth was an effort that deserved intelligent appreciation and encouragement. Umreth is not a place that could be said in live contact with the art activities elsewhere in bigger and more important places in Gujarat. The Arts and Crafts Exhibition by the students of the place showed, however, their willing minds. The arrangement of pictures, their classification and collection demonstrated how in a place like Umreth guidance, though imperfect and second-hand, had stimulated enthusiasm and opened up avnues of activities that had hitherto lain hidden. The pictures of the "Bengal School," those from Gujarat and the pictures of the modern Mathura type, some old remnants and the confusing medley included in magazines and manuscript journals were all displayed with an indiscriminating impartiality that annoyed competent eye. But their significance was not altogether lost. Unintelligent appreciation or enthusiasm has not been the peculiar weakness of Umreth.

The weakness is common to more fortunate places than Umreth. The art-crafts section should have displayed some of the local art-crafts but they were conspicuous by their absence. The standardised notions of the age have invaded the way-side stations also and one could easily discern the designs standardised by commercialism dominating the section. It was painful to witness the old charming *bidri* and brass ware in a forlorn corner. They were the only relief in the section. They were a striking contrast to the deteriorated designs in embroidered table cloths, pillow cushions and similar urban notions of gentility.

Mr. Malkani who was invited to address the students on "What is Art" attacked the problem in a manner at once entertaining and instructive. He deplored the lack of colour in the lives of those who were once famous for their colour-sense. He made his speech an object-lesson, as it were, of what should be done to arouse the interest of the students and direct their attention to the objects from which they could obtain guidance and train their perceptions. His illustrations were appreciated as apt and opportune. Mr. Vakil who spoke on "Education, Life and Art" also emphasised the need for the guidance necessary for recovering art in daily surroundings. He regarded education as only the means to an end, the end was life. The educational efforts were, he observed, mainly directed towards experiments in educational practices imported with increasing zeal from the West. Education was divorced from life. And art was segregated from both. The strength that lay dormant in the young impulses and dreams of the nation was scarcely realised much less developed by those who were responsible for the established educational institutions in the country. If the students could exercise their influence on these institutions they could at least control some of the elements that governed their daily life and surroundings. That is where they could invite art. That is how they could prevent the loot of their artistic heritage. Their artistic heritage was not only to be preserved. It was to be utilised for inspiration and guidance. And, they too must add to the heritage. They could do so if they began with a little precaution and exercised judgment and discrimination in the purchases, however trifling, they made for their homes.

BOMBAY YOUTH WEEK.

OPEN AIR SPORTS TOURNAMENT.

The Open Air Sports Tournament in connection with the forthcoming Youth Week Celebrations, will be held on the grounds of the Grant Medical College Gymkhana, Kennedy Sea Face, Chowpatty, on Sunday the 22nd November, 1925. The Tournament will be open to all those under the age of 30 and to suit the convenience of the competitors, the events have been classified under three heads, permitting school students, collegians and all those who are under the age of 30 to participate therein. An entrance fee of annas four per event and Re. 1 for all events will be charged and entries will be accepted till the 16th November. Heats will be run on the 18th November. Two prizes will be awarded in each event. For further particulars, please to communicate with the Hon. Secretaries.

The following is the list of Events and Open to:—

1. Relay Race.—School Students—Team of four, 220 yards.
2. Relay Race.—Collegians—Team of four 220 yards.
3. Relay Race.—Under 30 years—Team of four; 220 yards.
4. High Jumps.—Collegians.
5. Wide Jumps.—School Students.
6. Hurdles.—Open.
7. Fast Cycling, 2 miles—Collegians.
8. Fast Cycling 2 miles—Under 30 years.
9. Hundred Yards' Race.—School Students.
10. One-Mile Race.—School Students.
11. Quarter-Mile.—Open.
12. Hundred Yards.—Collegians.
13. One-Mile.—Collegians.
14. Chariot Race (blind-folded)—College Women Students and those under 30.
15. Pillow Fighting.—Collegians.
16. Three-Legged Race.—School Students.
17. Bun and Lemonade Race.—School Girls.
18. Breaking the Chatty.—Lady Teachers under 30.
19. Driving the Chickens.—Professors, Fellows and Teachers under 30.
20. Sack Race.—Ladies.
21. Knocking off the Hat.—College Women Students,—Mixed.

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PEACE ON N. W. FRONTIER.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELH', Nov. 5.

Remarkable progress in the establishment of peaceful conditions on the North West Frontier is recorded by a comparison chart of raids into the N. W. F. Province prepared officially giving figures for the past six years commensing with 1919-20. There has been a growing reduction in the number of raids and consequent loss involved. The figure for 1923-24 recorded a great reduction, compared with the previous years. 1924-25 recorded further reduction in respect of the number of raids, killed, wounded and the value of loot. Only in respect of those kidnapped and released without ransom there is a small increase over the previous year's figures. But there are nevertheless considerably below the figures for 1922-23 and previous three years. The Chart is divided into seven heads and figures are given for the four districts, D. I. Khan, Bannu, Kohat, and Peshawar. The Chart records separately in number of raids killed, wounded, kidnapped, ransomed, released without ransom and the total value of loot. As usual D. I. Khan continues to top the list in recording comparatively the largest number of raids and the British subjects killed, there being 23 raids and 15 killed 1924-25.

Peshawar heads the Chart in respect of wounded being 17 during the past year. In the matter of kidnapped and released without ransom D. I. Khan topped the list with 26 and 21 cases respectively for the year. In the matter of loot also D. I. Khan records more than the other stations being Rs. 11,568 for the year. The total number of raids into the N. W. Frontier in 1924-25 were only 54 compared with 115 last year and 611 and 371 in 1919-20 and 1920-21 respectively. Total value of loot which stood at over 21 lakhs in 1919-20 and fell down to about three lakhs next year stood as low as Rs. 15,557 for the year 1924-25 compared with Rs. 67,504 in 1923-24. Similarly, the total killed were last year 23 compared with 31 in 1923-24, 80 in 1921-22 and 198 in 1919-20. Total wounded were 27 last year compared with 45 in previous year, 167 in 1920-21 and 392 in 1919-20. Those kidnapped were 468 in 1919-20 and only 30 last year. Under this head there was an increase over previous year, when only 15 were kidnapped. But the year nevertheless records considerable progress compared with the previous years, those kidnapped in 1920-21 being 310 and in 1922-23 being 60.

As in 1923-24 the release of none was arranged by the payment of ransom all were released without ransom, and their number was 23 compared with 14 released in the previous year, and 43 and 108 and 313 released without ransom, respectively, in 1922-23, 1921-22 and 1919-20.

"FORWARD" ANNIVERSARY NUMBER

The second anniversary number of the "Forward" is a substantial production of 48 pages of the usual size of the journal. It contains a variety of contributions: original articles on subjects like Village Reconstruction, the Maker of Modern Afghanistan, Non-Cooperation and Beyond; reprints of stirring historical documents on the Fights for Freedom in America, Ireland, Holland, Hungary, England and Korea; and extracts from selected speeches of Lokamanya Tilak, Deshabandhu Das, Arabindo Ghosh and others. Every page is suggestive of the spirit of Freedom for which "Forward" has all along stood and for which its great founder lived and died. The number is also copiously illustrated. The price of each copy being only two annas, the first edition was exhausted within a week of its publication. We understand that a second edition is to be issued about the 8th instant.

GUJARAT KALA SAMAJ.

SECOND BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

The second benefit performance of the "Shankit Hridaya" which the Gujarat Kala Samaj Amateurs gave on Saturday night was a distinct improvement on their first one. Some of the suggestions made in our Saturday's issue were carried out with beneficial result. The amateurs have entirely shaken off their nervousness and every character played his or her part to general satisfaction. While the Kavi was as entertaining as ever. Mr. N. M. Mujumdar and Mr. Merchant as Kunjvihari and Vilasini respectively acquitted themselves brilliantly of their allotted part while Mr. Muzumdar distinguished himself as a perfect actor on the stage it was difficult to make out that Mr Merchant was a Parsee, so clear and faultless were his Gujarati pronunciations. Chidghan and Chandrika, too, came up to the expected level. A word of praise is due to Poyachaji and Kavi's Wife, the former for his unsurpassing powers of imitation and the latter for his charming elasticity. The Amateurs are giving their last performance this afternoon.

SAVED FROM THE GRAVE.

I am neither an advertising physician nor a doctor of medicines but a ordinary clerk. In the prime of youth I unfortunately suffered a breakdown. I secretly sent for medicine from all the famous physicians whose grand iloquent advertisements resounded in the newspaper world. To my ill-luck, despair and disappointment stared me in the face wherever I looked until I began to prefer death to life. The wheel of fortune, however, took a new revolution and I was suddenly called upon in July, 1901, to undertake in connection with my employment a very dreary journey to Nepal which, dotted over with short breaks in the way, took me thirteen days to reach Khatmandoo, where I put in a Caravan Serai. Adjoining to my room there had sojourned a day or two previously an angel-looking hermit who enquired from me the nature of my ill-luck in such a loving tone that I was coaxed into a reluctant exposure of my long hidden secret

Taking pity upon me he scratched out two prescriptions and in accordance with his directions I prepared from herbs and vegetables some tonic pills and a liniment for massage.

GOD THE WITNESS.

Only a week's treatment cured me of all the complaints that has made my life so burdensome that I looked upon suicide as the only avenue of escape from this "living death." Although by virtue of this short treatment I could find it too hard to restrain myself, yet in consequence of the strict surveillance that my benefactor so very kindly exercised over me, I was obliged to observe the necessary prevention and to undergo the full course of treatment for 21 days which gave such a manly vigour to my deranged nervous system. After the completion of my mission there I reached home and experimented the remaining medicine upon some other hopeless cases and found it infallible remedy for all sorts of nervine diseases and every kind of general physical debility. On the persistent demands of some of my prudent and philanthropic friends and with a view to public weal I advertised this medicine. The price advertised hardly covers the expenses of its preparation and of enormously vast advertising operation.

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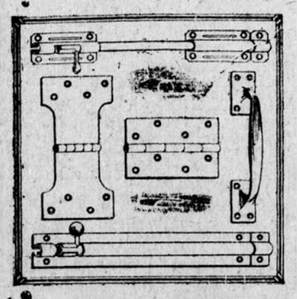

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